The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff and the Cuban Questions in the Senate.

Debate on the Admission of Oregon in the House.

The New British Minister—Commissioner Denver—Our Minister to Spain, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

It is currently reported in well-informed circles that Lord LYONS will remain in the country for a few months only, when he will be succeeded by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY. Lord NAPIER has, as yet, received no official intimation of the fact.

It is not true that Commissioner DENVER contemplates resigning his position at the head of the Indian Bureau.

President BUCHANAN now approves of the proposition for a temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846 but his Pennsylvania friends will resist it. The result of the Caucus last evening throws but little light on the financial snarl, and is considered as very unsatisfactory by all parties. Pennsylvania Democrats declare their purpose to unite with the Republicans in remodeling the Tariff. The feeling to-night, however, in favor of a Tariff modification is decidedly stronger than heretofore.

The passage of the Thirty Million Bill, even through the Senate, is not so certain as has been supposed. Its opponents appear determined not to be hurried in the debate, and will resist to the uttermost any attempt to force a vote—even by a resort to calling the yeas and nays continuously.

The vote on the admission of Oregon is to be taken on Saturday. Unless some Republican prove untrue on this question than is now anticipated by its opponents, it will fail, as some fifteen or twenty Democrats are expected to vote in the negative.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

A letter from Paris, from a prominent source, states, on information from Madrid, that it is not probable that Mr. PRESTON will be received as United States Minister, but, if he should be, that the first intimation from him relative to the purchase of Cuba, would be deemed a sufficient ground for giving him his passports. Our Government, however, is not in receipt of any official information from Spain on that subject.

It is stated in well-informed circles, that the reinstatement by MIRAMON of ZULOAGA to the Presidency in Mexico was at the instance of France and England, who have an especial interest in his administration in connection with debts due to these Governments.

The effect of the vote in the House to-day, laying the Nebraska contested election case on the table, is to continue Judge FERGUSON in his seat as delegate from that Territory.

The impression prevails that the proposition to place money at the command of the President to negotiate for the acquisition of Cuba will pass the Senate, but will be defeated by a large majority in the House.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE SHERMAN COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—CURIOUS FRAUD IN KANZAS—FAILURE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE RAILROAD BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

It is exceedingly difficult to get reliable statements of the details of evidence taken before the Sherman Committee of Investigation. Enough of its general character leaks out, however, to satisfy us that the developments of its Report, soon to be made, will astound the whole country, and throw the revelations of all previous Congressional investigations completely in the shade. The members of the Committee themselves have been astounded, step by step, and even those of them who are friendly to the Administration are evidently in a "situation." If I am not much mistaken, it will be found that more than one of the highest officers of the Government have gone out of their way under most suspicious circumstances, to secure to personal or political friends, shares in the jobbing crumbs which fell from the Executive table.

It is a pity that time will not permit an extension o these investigations to various subjects. It has been publicly stated here for weeks past that the President himself has given out contracts with the distinct stipulation that their profits should be shared with political favorites other than the contractors. One case has already been referred to in the public prints, that of the contract for printing Post-Office Blanks, awarded to RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, who was compelled to give a certain percentage of it to a member of Congress, and another percentage to an officer of the Government under Mr. BUCHANAN, whose official salary would not suffice to secure the President his desired services. Mr. RICE has publicly stated that these arrangements were made in Mr. BUCHANAN's presence, and with his knowledge and consent. The public will see at once the similarity between this case as stated, and the other recently charged, in which the President is alleged to have sent to a party to whom a contract for constructing machinery was awarded, and stipulated that the "forging" should be given to a particular foundery. In all this there may have been no corruption, but if the facts are fairly brought out, they should stagger somewhat the faith of those who now propose to put a thirty million corruption fund in the President's hands.

Let me assure Mr. WM. D. KENNEDY that your Correspondent don't know him from a side of sole leather; has no intention of entering into competition with him in either the paint trade or "white-washing" business, and certainly could have had no intention to injure him "in a business way," as he seems to suppose. I gave simply what I have understood was in evidence. Possibly I may have been misinformed; but Mr. KENNEDY's evident anxiety to apologise for somebody else, in his published letter, is calculated to suggest knowledge upon his part that would be useful to the Investigating Committee. What occasion has he for asserting that a contractor is compelled to furnish *all* the articles specified in his contract? I have said nothing to dispute that assertion. What I said was, that it is charged that in the *bids*, articles of which little or none would be required, were *offered* at low rates, in order to secure a low average. Of course the articles must be furnished, if called for by the contract. The *modus operandi* of these little arrangements will appear in official form in due season. Meantime, allow me to suggest that the *amount* of a man's contract, or that has been squandered by officers of the Government upon political favorites, is of far less importance than the *manner* in which they have been obtained.

A strange fraud, most fortunate however in its consequence, was perpetrated in Kansas recently. Orders, as will be remembered, were sent from Washington, directing a detachment of troops to pursue and arrest MONTGOMERY and his band, at all hazards. A suitable force proceeded at once to execute the order, but, while they were in full pursuit of the fugitives, with the probability of a serious conflict, they were overtaken by a telegraphic dispatch, professing to emanate from the War Department, countermanding the order of arrest, whereupon the Commander of the troops turned about and went back to his rendezvous. It turns out that this dispatch was a forgery, but so well devised as completely to deceive the officer whose conduct it was designed to affect. The subsequent peaceable surrender of MONTGOMERY, however, accomplished all that pursuit could have effected, and in a much more satisfactory manner.

The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad speculation, to which I referred some time ago, has fallen through in the Senate, by the rejection of the bill. It is to be hoped that an effort now making to resurrect it by reconsideration will fail, as it certainly must unless the fact becomes generally known that the President rejoices in its defeat, for I know of nothing else so likely to galvanize it into new life. The fact that so many Senators rendered the bill a cordial support so long, is only to be accounted for by the supposition that their attention had not been called to its true character. Another consideration may have influenced some of them, and that is the connection of the banker CORCORAN and some of his Congressional "strikers" with the chief competing railroad scheme.

A City Railroad in Washington certainly is very desirable; but the bill just rejected, and which is again struggling for existence, would construct it only from the Capitol to the bridge just southeast of Georgetown, and was framed so as to permit a narrow guage track, upon which the bodies of the old omnibuses now in use here might be tortured into service, in place of neat, wide and comfortable cars. Besides, the road should run from the centre of Georgetown to the Navy-yard—a distance of nearly two miles further than provided in the bill. Perfectly responsible parties offer to pay liberally for the franchise proposed to be given away in these days of "retrenchment" and reform. Others stand ready with abundant security for the fulfillment of their promises, to bind themselves to construct the road in the best manner, with new, wide cars, to complete it within sixty days, and carry passengers all the way from Georgetown to the Navy-yard for five cents fare, while the road provided for under the old bill would charge the same fare to the Capitol, whence the Navy-yard passengers would be compelled to go by omnibus, paying an additional fare of six cents. If Congress undertakes to legislate at all upon this purely municipal affair, surely it is bound not to subject us to a tax of eleven cents for far less accommodation than we are offered for five.

A good story is told of a lady wit who dined at the President's the other day, and was seated at table between a certain Representative from Tennessee, and the Hon. Mr. RUFFIN of North Carolina. "How are you getting on, my dear madam?" asked the jolly bachelor of the White House. "Well as could be expected, with a Savage on one side, and a Ruffi(a)n on the other," was the instant response. I do not hear that Mr. S. suspected the lady punster of "twitting upon facts."

The public reception at "Bachelor's Hall" last night was exceedingly brilliant; the numerous lady strangers now in the city turned out in large numbers to see what sort of an establishment the White House is under the present *régime*. Among the number was the fascinating PICCOLOMINI, looking charmingly in full-dress costume, and attracting the more attention doubtless because of her remarkable resemblance off the stage to the vivacious and accomplished wife of a New-York Representative.

Miss DAVENPORT, whose high reputation both as an actress and true woman is world-wide, was also present, under the escort of Senator MALLORY, of Florida. Miss DAVENPORT, by the way, commences an engagement at Baltimore, on Monday evening, and Mr. STUART at our Washington Theatre, brings out to-morrow night a new comedy from the pen of JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., formerly of your city. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, forwarding information respecting the claims of British subjects to proprietary rights in Washington and Oregon.

On the resolution to permit Lieutenant MAURY and Professor BACHE to accept medals from the King of Sardinia coming up, Messrs. CRITTENDEN and SHIELDS expressed the opinion that no Sovereign better deserved the sympathy of the American people than the King of Sardinia.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the subject of marine signals, but, at the instance of Mr. SEWARD, the motion was laid on the table for a further consideration.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the petition of Messrs. O'REILLY, SPEED and SHAFFNER, who asked for means to construct a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. SEWARD asked the Senate to take up his resolution, submitted some days since, to permit Messrs. LANE and MCCARTHY, claimants of the seats from Indiana, to have places on the floor, and to argue their case.

Mr. BAYARD spoke against the proposal, and contended that the Legislature had been guilty of disrespect to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD replied that all Mr. BAYARD had reported did not change the nature of the case. He considered that by all the rules of Parliamentary law claimants had a right to be heard. He moved therefore to postpone the consideration of the report until his resolution shall have been discussed as preliminary thereto.

It being now 1 o'clock, the special order, being Mr. BIGLER's resolution in relation to the Tariff, came up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, took the floor at great length in opposition to Mr. BIGLER's protection views.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he had been instructed by the Legislature of his State to oppose any increase of duties, and to insist on the importation of railroad iron free of duty. The President in his Message had recommended specific duties, and the friends of taxation had seized the opportunity to ask for protection—the Senators from Pennsylvania asking, the one fifteen dollars and the other eighteen dollars per ton, which on iron worth six pounds sterling is equivalent to fifty per cent. The Pennsylvanians reminded him of Falstaff—"When thou art King, rob me the exchequer, Hal." He could not assent that the iron interest was so oppressed. It had increased in the extent of three-fold in the past eleven years—a ratio not equaled by any other branch of industry. He showed by numerous illustrations that the succession of Tariffs has acted unfavorably on production, and also from the statistics of the past thirty-eight years, that all branches of industry prosper under a low Tariff, and languish under a high one. He did not attribute the late revulsion to the Tariff of 1857. The country is fast recovering from the depression, and the present revenue would be sufficient if unnecessary expenditures were cut off. Most of those great expenditures had been carried by the votes of the Opposition.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, replied in a lengthened speech. His views were generally in favor of a fixed *ad valorem* duty, the price to be determined by law, and not by the importer. He was opposed to an increase of postage, which would be putting the burden of the whole cost of transportation of the mails on the letter writers. He was convinced that there is no possible means to raise the requisite amount of revenue from the present tariff. In the course of his remarks he said the President had recommended specific duties. He had no doubt that the President was sincere, for he had been for specific duties for forty years, but the enunciation of that one honest sentiment of his heart had so metamorphosed him that nobody knows him, and like Actæon he is set upon by his own hounds.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow, when Mr. HUNTER has the floor.

Mr. SEWARD again attempted to procure the consideration of his resolution respecting the Indiana Senators. After much debate, the Senate decided not to take it up 20 against 19.

The Cuba bill was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, moved an amendment that no payment shall be made until the treaty be ratified by the United States. He said the purpose of the amendment is to inhibit payment to Spain until the bargain shall have been completed by both parties. However desirable the acquisition of Cuba may be or is on commercial and political considerations, the question whether we would have it, if we could, is not presented on this bill. The only naked alternative is, shall we appropriate thirty millions from our exhausted treasury, or by superadding to the public debt, as a bribe to Spain to make such a treaty, and as a compulsion to the American Senate to ratify it. The Senate is a coördinate branch of the treaty-making power, without whose assent all treaties are null and of no account. The bill is a Legislative assumption of a prerogative of the Senate, and is therefore unconstitutional. It is an invidious attempt to evade and get around the treaty making power, and thus to remove one of the strongest safeguards of the public welfare. Cuba moreover is not for sale and cannot be purchased at any price except the price of blood. It is idle to appropriate a vast sum of money for its purchase when Spain regards the idea that she would sell it as an indignity to her honor—to her weakness may be. He would not say that the bill was a transparent humbug or experiment in political chicanery. but would say that there has not been in the past forty years a more inopportune time to make the offer to purchase.

Mr. PUGH offered a substitute for Mr. FOOT's amendment, to the effect that no payment be made under the act, which shall involve more than one hundred and fifty millions. Mr. PUGH spoke for two hours, reasoning that however appropriate the Spanish possession of Cuba once was, it is no longer so, inasmuch as she has lost every inch of Gulf coast, and that no power on earth has now so much reason for its possession as the United States, as we own, practically, the whole commerce, and much of the coast of the Gulf, and are entitled to the key which locks and unlocks it. Moreover, the Government of Cuba is not such as can be tolerated by any liberal Government, and is one which offers no redress for outrages on our citizens. He would insist that Spain should arm the Captain-General with definite powers, and would notify her that for the next outrage redress would be demanded on the spot, and exacted at the cannon's mouth. He had no doubt that the people of Cuba really desire annexation to the United States, excluded as they are from all participation in the management and emolument of her government. There is no affinity between Spain and Cuba, except the affinity of blood, which did not avail in her case in Mexico, in Texas, nor in ours in the Revolution. Moreover, Spain has never exhibited any friendliness towards the United States, but, on the contrary, our relations for the past ten or twelve years have been those of semi-hostility. England and France have no legitimate business with the question.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, obtained the floor, when the Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case.

After debate, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, tabled, by six majority.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is sufficient population in Oregon to allow of her admission into the Union under existing law and compact. It must be at least 60,000, and, in his opinion, it was above 100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

Mr. GROW, of Penn., said the question of population, though a safe rule, would not always control his actions—he would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application. But Congress had recently set the example to not admit a State with a less population than is required for a representative in Congress. Kansas could not come in unless as a Slave State. Congress would not give her an opportunity to throw off federal oppression and her wrongs. The population of Kansas was much greater than that of Oregon, and he would never give his sanction to such an unjust discrimination as was now proposed in favor of Oregon. Mr. GROW would never give consent to the admission of a State shutting out the negro from the courts of Justice.

Mr. HUGHES said the Republican Party was formed for the avowed purpose of bringing Free States into the Union, and yet the same party opposed the admission of Oregon, which desired to come in as a Free State. This was done because Oregon was Democratic, according to the organs of their party. The Republicans wished to keep out Oregon, lest that State should have a vote if the election of the next President should be thrown into the House.

Mr. STANTON—I suppose the gentleman wishes to carefully represent this side of the house.

Mr. HUGHES—I will let the New-York *Tribune* do that.

Mr. STANTON—We prefer to do that ourselves.

Mr. NICHOLS advocated the admission of Oregon, and repudiated the idea of its admission being a party question. He could not subscribe to the doctrines of some of his colleagues in reference to the standard of population. In this respect Congress had never held itself to an arbitrary rule, but had exercised its own discretion. In reference to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon, prohibiting negroes from suing in the Courts he said that many of the Free States had come into the Union with the same provision. The people of Oregon demanded the right of governing themselves, and it was the duty of Congress to grant it.

Mr. GRANGER opposed the admission of Oregon. The Administration had raised the agitation in reference to Kansas, and had almost ruined the Democratic Party. If the Adminstration wished further agitation, the Republican Party were willing to wait upon them. He would pass over the question of the population of Oregon. He then objected to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon which allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote. He would never vote for such a Constitution. He was also opposed to the provision which prohibits negroes from suing in courts.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the bill because it granted the right of suffrage to unnaturalized foreigners.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS the vote on the bill was then made the special order for 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The House here went into Committee of the Whole, but no quorum being present the Committee rose and took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, explained his position as representative of old Berks County. The great and radical change was caused by the principle of protection to labor and the distress produced by the late revulsion to the iron trade. Unless the tariff be revised the vote of Berks cannot be obtained for any party who oppose protection, and the Presidential election may hinge upon that vote. The intimate relation of the coal and iron trade was commented on, and a hope expressed that all the interests of the country, North and South, would be protected.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. His plan was to fix upon a sum of money for its purchase as the extreme limit, beyond which no stipulation can be made, and in the same act provide for her admission into the Union as a State. He argued that it was the part of prudence for Spain to sell, and that if we shall fail to act in the matter now it would be a declaration to the world that we do not wish to acquire the territory.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Maine, was certain that Cuba could not be acquired now, Spain being unwilling to sell. So far as the present was concerned it could only be obtained by conquest, but there was no body of men who desire success by this means. He then proceeded to oppose the bill which passed the Senate the last session repealing the fishing bounties.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, gave the outlines of a speech, intending, among other things, to argue against the spirit of subordination to law and order which prevails in all sections of the Union, and which had its origin in the suggestion made some years ago that there existed in the conscience of every man a law higher than the Constitution. He expected to show that the Administration had discharged its duty in executing the neutrality and African Slave-trade laws, and that the only party which can administer the Government impartially in all sections, is the National Democratic Party.

Mr. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, maintained the principles of the Republican Party are the same as those held by JEFFERSON, MADISON, and other leading Democrats. He opposed the admission of Oregon, for the reason that its organic law prohibits free negroes and mulattoes from the right of residence there.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, said that nine out of ten of the people of Oregon voted to exclude them. There are no free negroes there, nor are they or Slavery wanted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in reply to a question by Mr. LANE, whether he was in favor of negro equality, said as to the right of suffrage, sitting on juries, holding office, &c., that was for the people of Oregon to determine. But what he complained of was that colored men are debarred from their natural rights and protection in the courts, being deprived of maintaining a suit therein. He was also opposed to the admission of Oregon so long as the prohibition regarding Kansas remains in the English bill.

Mr. LANE gave his reasons for believing that there were at least ninety thousand white people in Oregon.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR addressed the Committee on the subject of public printing, engraving, lithographic printing, binding, &c., saying the grand total paid for these objects during the last five years is $370,374. But this does not include the paper for printing, for plates and for maps, which for the same period amounted to the sum of $1,678,453. Nor does it include the amount paid for copies of the *Congressional Globe*, which were purchased for distribution, $175,376. These various sums give the aggregate of $5,362,732, including the reporting of the proceedings of Congress. But in order to get the entire sum paid by the Government on this account, it is necessary to ascertain the incidental expenses created by these publications; the paper and other material for folding which are charged in the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives—the labor of clerk hire, and last, but equally important, the expense of sending these documents over the country. He did not deny, that many of the publications were useful, but that the benefits conferred are greatly disproportioned to the sums expended, and the same work could have been done at one-half the cost. His objections extend to the system, and to the wide-spread corruption and venality connected with it. It was not only corrupting the public mind, but it was bringing Congress into dispute, and thus contributing to destroy all faith in our institutions.

He showed the rapid increase of the expenses of reporting the proceedings of Congress and of the copies of the *Globe*, which are taken by Congress for distribution. For the first session of the 35th Congress this alone has cost the Government the sum of $180,535. He would not pretend to calculate the profits made by the official reporter. The fault was not with him, but in Congress. It might not be improper, however, to say that other parties, equally competent to discharge the duty, have proposed to perform the same service for thirty per cent. less than the sum now paid. Adjourned.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

President FOWLKES has arrived from Marshall, Texas, and deposited the stockholders' loan in bank there. He addresses the public to-morrow night. He reports a deficit of $200,000 in the accounts of the road.

Pacific Railroad Convention.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned last night, having adopted a report, to the effect that the most practicable route to connect the eastern and western sections of the Union is from Memphis, *viâ* Little Rock, Fulton and El Paso, to San Diego.

Sale of the Winthrop House.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Winthrop House was sold at auction to-day for $106,500, subject to a mortgage of $71,000.

Killed at the Passaic Mine.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 10.

ANDREW STEWART, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., while at the Passaic mine this morning, fell down the main shaft and was instantly killed. $200 in gold was found on his person.

Later from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Utah mail of the 18th ult. has arrived, but the news is barren of interest.

The District Court was expected to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th.

Superintendent FORNEY was soon to leave for the North to hold a conference with the Chief of the Utes Indians.

Many persons were leaving Salt Lake City for Pike's Peak.

A memorial to Congress asking admission into the Union under the old State of Deseret Constitution, was under consideration in the Legislature.

Favorable Accounts from the Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an old Californian, just returned from Cherry Creek, brings the most cheering accounts of the prospects at the mines. He estimates the amount of dust in the hands of miners at Denver City at from $15,000 to $20,000, and states that no sales had been made at less than $20 per ounce. The organization of Arrapahoe County was perfected, and public buildings were being erected. Perfect harmony and good order prevail among the miners. The population distributed along Cherry Creek had augmented to 3,000, of which Denver City contains 600. The greatest fall of snow occurred just previous to the departure of Mr. LAWRENCE, when it fell to the depth of six inches. This trip to the Missouri River, *viâ* Fort Kearney, occupied only 23 days. Mr. LAWRENCE recommends emigrants to take either the Fort Riley or Fort Kearney route from Leavenworth, as preferable to any other.

The Virginia Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Whig State Convention met in this city this morning, and was very largely attended.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON was chosen President.

The Committee on Nominations reported for Governor WM. L. GOGGIN, of Bedford. The announcement was loudly cheered, and the report adopted.

The remaining nominations will be made to-morrow.

The Convention was composed of highly respectable men, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

European News Expected.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND INDIAN.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 10—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult. The weather has been cloudy and quite thick outside, but is now clearing. Wind northwest and light.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 10—12 P. M.

There is yet no appearance of the steamship *Indian*, now fully due with Liverpool advices of the 26th ult.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, has gone to sea. She is supposed to have sailed at about 6 P. M. yesterday, during the thick fog.

Races on the Ice—Serious Accident.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 10—9.10 P. M.

Several races took place on the ice here to-day. As the crowd were returning home ten teams broke through, and several horses were lost. A team just come over picked up four men nearly frozen. Some of the teams have not been heard from.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

No. 63—Dickerson P. Morehouse *vs.* William A. Phelps.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

No. 64—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogdensburg*, *vs.* Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward; and No. 80—Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward, *vs.* Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, *&c.*—Argument commenced for libelants.

VIRGINIA.

The Burning of William and Mary College—Its History, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The telegraph has transmitted throughout the country the intelligence of the burning of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, this morning. We have here full particulars of the fire from parties who left the scene in this morning's boat.

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning, at which time the burning had progressed to such an alarming extent that all efforts to subdue the flames were unavailing. In a few hours nothing but a mass of smoking ruins remained of the ancient edifice. The origin of the fire was probably accidental, notwithstanding the rumors that it might have been the malicious work of an incendiary. This is hardly probable, and no one seems to entertain the belief that any person capable of such an atrocious act could be found. It was in, or close by, the library that the fire originated. This library was considered of great value from the extent and variety of its collection, every volume of which was lost. The Philomatheon Society managed to save most of their books, together with some of their furniture. The Phœnix Society lost their entire library and all the furniture of the room. The extensive and valuable laboratory of the College was wholly destroyed. Of all the students only nine or ten slept in the Institution, and they escaped with their lives only! Their clothes were left behind them with their books and all they had of value.

The buildings were located at one end of the town, Williamsburg, and consisted of three structures. The main edifice was about 160 feet front, and four stories in height. It was designed by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The style, however, as observed by all who have seen it, was nothing remarkable, and reflected no great credit upon the taste or fancy of the man who designed it. It was more worthy of note for its apparent durability than for anything else.

In the Chapel there were tablets placed to the memory of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH, and PEYTON RANDOLPH, who was President of the first American Congress, besides other persons of distinction.

In the library were many volumes of rare and pious interest. Works by the New-England divines upon theology and religious literature, which were mostly donated long ago, and highly valued, besides Bibles, and rare collections from France and England, with the library of the Rev. Dr. BLAIR, President of the College from 1692 until 1743, were totally and irretrievably lost.

William and Mary College was chartered in 1692, one hundred and sixty-seven years ago, thus making it the oldest institution in this country excepting Harvard College at Cambridge, which was founded in the year of grace 1638. The College was so named, as it will readily be inferred, from its Royal founders, the King and Queen then reigning in England, and who, it is said, directed a revenue on tobacco and appropriated lands and money to its use. The bricks used in the erection of the buildings were imported from England.

The building was partially destroyed just before the Revolutionary war, but it had been fully repaired, and continued to be an object of much regard by the olden school people of the State. The final destruction now will occasion much sorrow among them, and, indeed, among all who reverence the venerable institutions of learning in our country, where general education is our pride and boast.

It was this College that appointed General WASHINGTON Surveyor of the Colony of Virginia, it being at that period vested with such powers and duties. A great many interesting reminiscences are connected with the history of the College, some of which will be revived doubtless by those in whose memory they live. The daily *Express*, a most entertaining and reliable paper in this city, produces the following interesting items from the ancient College "Book of Minutes." Some of the rules as well as the useful office of "Stocking Mender," will strike the reader quite pleasantly.

"June 28, 1732—The College Chapel was opened. Mr. President (the Rev. Mr. BLAIR) preached on Proverbs, 22-6. July 31, 1732—The Foundation of the President's House at the College was laid—the President, Mr. DAWSON, Mr. FRY, Mr. STITH [Historian of Virginia] and Mr. Fox laying the first five bricks in order, one after the other. At a meeting of ye President and Masters of William and Mary College, September ye 14th, 1752—present ye Rev. Mr. STITH, President, Mr. DAWSON, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. PRESTON and Mr. GRAHAM—ye following orders were unanimously agreed to:

1. Ordered, Yt no scholar belonging *to any school in the College*, of what age, rank or quality soever, do keep any *race-horse* at ye College in ye town, or anywhere in ye neighborhood. Yt they be not any way concerned in making races, or in backing or abetting those made by others; and yt all race horses kept in ye neighborhood of ye College, and belonging to any of ye scholars, be immediately dispatched and sent off, and never again brot back, and all this under pain of ye severest animadversion and punishment.

2 Ordered, Yt no scholar belonging to ye college, of what age, rank or quality soever, or wheresoever residing, within or without ye college, do presume to appear playing or abetting at ye billiards or other gaming tables, or be any way concerned in keeping or fighting cocks, under pains of ye like severe animadversion or punishment. Signed, WILLIAM STITH.

January ye 14, 1754—*Resolved*, Yt a person be appointed to hear such boys as shall be recommended by their parents or guardians a chapter in the Bible every school day at twelve o'clock, and yt he have ye yearly salary of one pistole for each boy so recommended.

June 26, 1761—*Resolved*, That Mrs. Foster be appointed *stocking mender* in the College, and that she be paid annually the sum of twelve pounds, provided she furnishes herself with lodging, diet, fire and candles.

May 3, 1771—*Resolved*, unanimously, That a negro woman belonging to his late Excellency's (Lord BOTETOURT) estate, be purchased *for the use of the College*, if to be had at a moderate price."

Arrangements were being made to celebrate the 166th anniversary of its existence, on the 19th inst., in grand style. St. GEORGE TUCKER had been engaged to give a Poem, and Ex-President TYLER to pronounce an Oration. It was expected to surpass all previous similar occasions.

The College has enjoyed the presiding of nearly twenty learned men during its history, among whom were the Right Rev. Bishop JOHN JOHNS, the predecessor of BENJAMIN S. EWELL, who has occupied the Chair from 1854 until now. At one time young Indians were educated here, along with the sons of the F. F. V.'s, but their noble forms and swarthy faces have long since vanished from sight. Of late years the College has not been well patronized by the State proper, as most of the "first families" have preferred sending their youthful scions to the University of Charlottesville, thinking, no doubt, that if they did not distinguish themselves by intellectual expansion, they might have reflected upon their capacious heads a little honor from a connection with so distinguished a place of learning as the University of Virginia—the school founded by THOMAS JEFFERSON. William and Mary College was insured for something over $20,000. SYCAMORE.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Terrible Colds and Influenzas Abound—Why the Roof of the Assembly Chamber is Shaky—State Agricultural Society's Meeting—Steam on Atlantic-street, New Shape of the Bill—Legislating for New-York City—New Notaries Public.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

If the House were full this morning it would be safe to aver, without further information, that enough to pass a two thirds' bill were "down with a terrible cold." So many vacant seats are due to so many headaches, "stuffed" heads, blinding influenzas, and deafened pains of ears. It is wonderful how tame the usually fiery fellows seem. At least a score of the members—who lie cuddling in their chairs at this hour, voting "Aye" promptly on everything, because that requires less effort than to vote "No," and give a reason—look as if they would not exert themselves sufficiently to work a recommitment, if the pending proposition were to tumble the shaky roof of the Assembly Chamber at once upon the floor. And, by the way, since the adjournment on Friday, a tall pillar has been set up in the Chamber about four feet in front of the Clerk's desk, and directly in front of the Speaker's chair; it reaches from the carpet to the wall overhead, and is presumed to bear some of the weight of a long girder that reaches from side to side of the roof. The cracks in the ceiling have not been puttied up, however, and the sound of a hammer heard overhead this morning rang out like the sound of doom.

At 12 o'clock to-day the Assembly adjourned, to make way for the State Agricultural Society, who had been promised the room for its annual meeting. Chancellor MCCOUN at once took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. The room was full, and among the interested listeners to the annual report which the Secretary proceeded to read, I noticed such wholesome and practical farmers as Ex-Governor John A. King, Ex Senator John A. Cross, Ex Speaker Ludlow of Suffolk, Ex-Senators Carroll of Troy, Williams of Tompkins County, Geddes of Onondaga, and Kelly of Dutchess; Dr. Fitch, the entomologist; Col. Van Valkenburg of Steuben, Judge Cheever of Saratoga, Leroy Mowry of Washington County, Wm. Buell of Rochester, Luther Tucker of Albany, and the Hon. Hugh White of Saratoga. If, after that list, you do not consent that farming is honorable, I can only say that in your judgment Ex-Senators, Ex-Judges and Ex-Governors do not know wherein honor lies.

And now while the Secretary is reading his very interesting and able report, I will take a look up stairs, where, under orders of the Capitol Committee, the workmen are tearing away the partitions and ripping up the floors, to discover what is the actual amount of danger that the Capitol roof will tumble in "at some early future day," and crush the assembled wisdom. An examination shows that the floor of the Committee rooms overhead, and which are instantly above the Assembly Chamber, has sunk so much that half-way across, from north to south, it is eleven inches below the level at the sides. The plastering is all cracked, and none of the closet doors can be closed. When the extension was made, a substantial truss-work was stretched across the upper part of the Chamber from north to south, under the roof, which was to be strengthened by the addition of several long, upright iron bolts binding it together. Several of these bolts were never put in, the contractors being in haste to finish their job in the set time. A few years ago, when it was found that the floor had settled five inches, an iron steamboat brace was put in to sustain the weight of the roof; but that was so hurriedly done that the main girder was not in any way connected with it. and hence the settling went on. So soon as the Capitol Committee can report what is necessary now to be done to make the Assembly Chamber safe, the House will decide whether or not it is necessary to adjourn a week to permit repairs.

The Senate to-day worked a couple of hours in open session.

Mr. LOVELAND gave notice of a bill to prevent produce arriving from New-Jersey from being sold in New-York market, except through a regular commission house. Mr. AMES, to sell certain real estate in the City of New-York for the benefit of the canals—meaning the State's interest in the West Washington Market site. Mr. ELY introduced a bill naming HENRY R. SELDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR and HAMILTON FISH Commissioners to draft a charter for your City, and report it to the next Legislature. Mr. ELY said New-York was not perishing for lack of a charter, but he had heard that three distinct charters were in preparation, and he preferred to employ for the manufacture of one, when it should be needed, competent and reliable men.

The Postmaster General sent in a communication which tells in brief the story of Senator MANDEVILLE's contested seat. He says that "on the 26th of June, 1858, on the petition of nine patrons of the office and the recommendation of the Postmaster at Hudson, the Postmaster-General ordered that WILLIAM G. MANDEVILLE be appointed as Postmaster of Stuyvesant Falls, New-York, and thereupon the usual letter of appointment and blank bond and oath of office were sent to his address. That subsequently, said bond and oath were returned to the Department by said MANDEVILLE, executed, That thereafter, and before any further action in the case was taken by the Department, said MANDEVILLE duly notified the Department that he declined and was unwilling to accept said appointment; and that in consequence of this notification no commission was ever issued to said MANDEVILLE as Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, nor, until such commission should have been issued, has he or could he ever have had any authority from this Department to act as Postmaster there."

It is understood that the Senate in Executive Session received the name of Mr. WASSON as the Governor's nominee for Canal Appraiser. In the list of Notaries Public confirmed, I find the following for New-York: John Arnold Paffen, James Otis Denniston, John Erving, Jr., Charles Nettleton, William Henry Forman, Edwin F. Corey, Jr., John Ahern, James Thomson, Frederick Smyth, Paschal W. Turney, Oliver R. Steele, Thomas Hinwood and James Cotterell.

The House, for reasons abundantly stated above, did no great share of work to-day, nor in their last evening's session. Superintendent COOK's report about the condition of the Savings Banks, and the annual report of the Astor Library were received. The bill for the formation of companies to recover stolen horses was passed.

The famous Atlantic-street anti-steam bill came in to-day, favorably reported by the Committee on Cities and Villages, so altered and amended, so cut up and cut down, hacked, haggled, and stuffed with "provisions," that neither friend nor foe could recognize it, unless he had stayed with it nights, watched it by day, and labored over it. As it now stands,

SECTION 1 says that the Supreme Court shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of Brooklyn.

SEC. 2 authorizes the Commissioners, within twelve months, to make a written contract with the Long Island Railroad Company for the closing of the Atlantic-street tunnel, restoring the street to its original grade, and the relinquishment of their right to use steam power; to lay rails on the surface, run horse cars, for freight and passengers, from South Ferry to the city line, (East New-York,) as often as the convenience of the public may require; said horse cars to connect at East New York with steam power to Jamaica *once every* half-hour, between 6 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M., and one night train after 10 P. M., each way, at such hours as shall accommodate the Jamaica people. Passengers and freight are to be taken at the same rate as is now charged by the Long Island Railroad Company. The Long Island Company or its assigns to provide a freight dépôt somewhere between Fifth-avenue and the South Ferry. No freight to be carried over the road which the Common Council shall declare a nuisance. The Long Island Railroad Company, or its assigns, to receive $125,000 whenever it executes the terms of the contract, which sum and all expenses of collecting are to be assessed on property (Church property excepted) within the following limits: All lots on Atlantic-street or avenue, or Schuyler-street, from the East River to the city line; from the city line on Pacific and Dean streets, upon both sides, to South-street; lots fronting on all streets and avenues crossing Atlantic-street and avenue, or Schuyler-street, within the lines above named, to be included in the assessment.

SEC. 3. The contract to be executed within twelve months and filed in the Register's Office, and then the Commissioners to hurry up their assessments.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners are subject to most of the laws with regard to Commissioners appointed to lay out streets, but need not search for titles of land.

SEC. 5. Within thirty days after the confirmation of the assessment, a collector to be appointed by the Commissioners to levy and collect the tax as the county tax is levied and collected.

SEC. 7. On the fulfillment of the contract, all acts allowing steam power to be used within the City limits to be null and void; nothing to be done without the consent of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company first had in writing; money paid under this act to be understood as simply indemnifying the Long Island Rail Road Company for relinquishing its right to use steam on Atlantic-street, and the use of the tunnel as lessees, the rights of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company not being in any way affected thereby.

SEC. 8. The Brooklyn Common Council to have municipal authority over said road, and to direct the manner in which it shall be run in the City.

These improvements have brought down a large number of those who fought the bill, including Queens County, but there is quite a company still left, who believe that to assess the people is wrong while a company gets a valuable franchise for nothing, and that to knock steam out of the City is a detriment to the City GLAUCUS.

West Washington Market Lands—Discussion on the Five-eighths Mill Tax for Canal Purposes—Proposition to Make the Holders of Mortgages pay Half the Tax upon Encumbered Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

Your columns must be crowded, that so important a matter as my last letter should be crowded out. Still, as it may have been owing to its non-arrival in time at your office, I will not take the hint and stop writing. To-day, the Senate has been considering, though not directly, whether your West Washington Market lands should not be sold, and the proceeds turned into the canals. Mr. AMES was anxious for that disposition of them. Mr. DIVEN thought such a course would be wicked,—it was not the question whether New-York City or the Canals should enjoy the proceeds of the sale of the property alluded to, but if sold under a provision of the Constitution, it must go to the School Fund. The debate grew out of a motion of reference and was finally tabled without arriving at any definite conclusion.

The Assembly spent several hours on Mr. HUTCHINSON's bill authorizing a five-eights mill tax for Canal purposes. Mr. H. defended his bill, giving briefly the reasons for its passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON, (Dem.,) of New-York, argued that if the amount of money to be raised by this bill was not sufficient to complete the enlargement, not a cent of it should be voted. He inquired if there was water enough to fill the enlarged canals, and whether there would not be necessity for the construction of reservoirs if seven feet depth were given. For one, he wanted to know how much it would cost to complete the job. Commit ourselves to the completion, and then he was prepared to vote $4,000,000, if necessary; but he wished to vote nothing to be wasted *toward* enlargement—certainly not to raise a contemptible pittance to be squandered in the same old channels of error or fraud in which the $9,000,000 went. He wanted no homœopathic doses legislated. He should move to rise and report progress, with a view to instructing the Canal Committee to report how much money was wanted to complete the Canals. Raise the money, he said, to complete the Canals, and out of the proceeds of the Canal Revenues he would pay the unconstitutional debts. The bill proposed to pay the interest on a perjurious debt. Stop your unwarranted, unauthorized drafts. Warrants had been drawn since the 1st of January.

Mr. CONKLING corrected the gentleman; no warrants had been drawn since New Year's Day.

Mr. TOMLINSON admitted that not strictly warrants, but drafts had been drawn since the date named. He asked Mr. HUTCHINSON to answer a few questions: How much would the completion of the canals cost the State? How long before the work could be completed? When completed to the capacity of seven feet is there water enough for their capacity? If not, how is the water to be had, and what will it cost to construct the aqueduct to give the supply? Will the expenditure of $875,000, the proceeds of the five-eighths mill tax, give even six feet of water in the canals? These interrogations were not put for the purpose of embarrassing the majority, but to show the necessity of time for the further consideration and study of the subject.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, (Republican,) of Orleans, was not disposed to crowd the question to a hasty vote, nor to ask a vote without the fullest discussion. The questions were not pertinent, but he would attend to them. In an answer to the first query, he referred to the multitudinous documents of the House upon the question. The gentleman from New-York had not exercised that industry which a member should in reading the State documents, or he would not have asked the question. Democratic State officers had made these reports, and if the gentleman complains that they do not agree, that was not his fault. He read from the State Engineer's report the recommendation in order to secure a fair navigation by the Spring of 1860, of an appropriation of $500,000, viz., first, for completing the work across the Cayuga marshes, $155,000; for six feet reliable depth for the whole width from Albany to Buffalo, (except across the Cayuga marshes,) $125,000; to complete the enlargement of the Oswego Canal, $160,000; to do the same for the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $60,000. Mr. H. added that from other sources he was satisfied that this very amount properly employed would give seven instead of six feet of water from Buffalo to Albany. To the second question he answered that the $875,000 would not complete the Canals. It would keep the work going on, it would save the contractors from being stopped mid-work, it would prevent suffering from a stop policy. We are out of money because this House last year made not a cent's provision for carrying forward the public works. The budget of last year was presented with odious contingencies and exactions, that honorable men could not accede to. And they showed that they did not wish enlargement. The Chairman of Ways and Means himself voted against the principal measure he had brought forward, and the bill was only carried by Republican votes. He requested Mr. TOMLINSON to answer a question, Was he in favor of completing the public works? The Republican Party was pledged to it, rapidly, thoroughly and economically. But the whole history of the Democratic Party showed that they never would be completed in Democratic hands. 3. As to the water enough. He supposed every canal man knew that it required more water to float a small boat through a lock than a large one. We require but two-thirds the amount of water to lock our present tonnage through the locks than was required years ago.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, of Oneida, followed in a merry speech of half an hour, to show that Mr. HUTCHINSON's hour speech was entirely unnecessary. The bill was right as everybody knew, but the Democrats were obliged to fight it because the Republicans put it forward. Mr. GLOVER, (Dem.,) of New-York, defended Democracy, and claimed that it was as well-disposed towards the Canals as any party, but could not bear to see the stealing go on. Mr. SPENCER defended the bill; Mr. WRIANT opposed it with some statistics about stealing. Mr. MILLER put the responsibility of the floating debt on the Democrats, and Mr. VAN HORN wishing to say something hereafter on the matter, got progress reported and the bill made a special order for Wednesday next.

The only other bill discussed was one providing that the tax upon incumbered real estate, shall be divided equally between the owner of the estate and the holder of the mortgage. But it was not disposed of when the hour for adjournment had arrived. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Committee on the Lobby Investigation met today, but owing to the absence of one of the members, nothing was done.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to authorize the Attorney-General to institute a suit to determine the title to the Washington Market ground, so as to dispose of the same, and appropriate the proceeds to the Canal enlargement.

A debate ensued on the question of reference, at the close of which, the bill was laid on the table to await the report of the Special Committee on the same subject.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

To require County Treasurers to file reports in the County Clerk's office of all Infant Trust Funds in their hands.

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of a bill to prevent the erection of buildings for Quarantine purposes on Long Island or Coney Island.

The bill relative to the public health of New-York, creating a Board of Health, and putting the City Inspection in the hands of medical officers, was reported favorably.

A bill was reported from the Railroad Committee to authorize the Boston and Troy Railroad to erect freight dépôts and lay a track in the city of Troy.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Canal Tax bill came up for discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TOMLINSON opposed the measure in an eloquent and extended speech. He said that while it imposed a tax of $875,000 on the people, it made no definite or adequate provision for the ultimate completion of the Canals. He desired to know the whole policy to be pursued by the majority? Were they willing to pay the floating debt denounced by the Governor? Did they propose to complete the Canals, and if so by what means? If only partial work was intended, he favored the securing of six feet depth throughout, and this would only take $500,000.

Mr. HUTCHINSON replied, declaring the Republican policy to be to prosecute at once and energetically the work of enlargement. They proposed to provide the means for the payment of the interest and gradual liquidation of the debt. They stood prepared to go boldly before the people on the policy of present immediate prosecution and ultimate completion of the work of enlargement. He showed that to secure a depth of seven feet it would take but little more than to secure a depth of six feet. He thought if the latter policy was pursued it would be a waste of time and means.

Messrs. SCHOLEFIELD, GOVER, MILLER and SPENCER continued the debate.

Progress was then reported and the bill made the special order for Wednesday next.

EVENING SESSION.

The Registry Law bill was taken up, and Messrs. LAW, BOUGHTON, SPENCER and TUTHILL spoke in its favor.

Several amendments were then made towards perfecting the bill, when its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday. Adjourned.

Politics in Virginia.

MOVEMENT TO SECURE HUNTER'S NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY—CHARACTER OF THE CLIQUE MOST PROMINENT IN THIS MOVEMENT—THEIR ANTECEDENTS AND FUTURE PURPOSES—OUR CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EAGER FOR RE-ELECTION—THE OBJECT OF THIS ZEAL—GENERAL WM. WALKER BECOMES A CATHOLIC—WHO IS TO BE THE WHIG NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR—THE HON. WM. BALLARD PRESTON DECLINES—THE MAIL-LETTING AND THE PRESS—VINDICTIVENESS OF CONGRESSMEN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

From this time until the assembling of the National Convention at Charleston, in May, 1860, Virginia will be the scene of as warm a political contest as was ever witnessed within her borders. Two rival aspirants for Presidential honors divide the State, but in an unequal ratio. Both—I refer, of course, to Wise and Hunter—have their respective political wire workers, whose duty it is to pack the several preliminary Conventions and meetings to be held henceforth until the period of the Presidential nomination. This packing process will be pursued through every grade of party caucuses and Conventions, from the county meeting to select delegates for the General Assembly, up to the District Conventions to appoint delegates for the Charleston Convention. All these preliminary efforts are but the means to manufacture moral strength in view of this latter ordeal. The Hunter men seem more peculiarly attached to this plan of warfare—a necessity which the lack of popular strength in their chief imposes. Wise's friends are remiss in this particular, from too much confidence, perhaps, in the overwhelming popularity of that remarkable man. I imagine, however, that they have waked up to a sense of the necessity of neutralizing these secret operations of the Hunter clique by a somewhat similar movement. In an open fight they have nothing to fear; and it is in order to maintain an open warfare, that the Wise men are seeking to annul all extraneous secret agencies.

I am aware of the fact, that the Hunter clique are laying the wires assiduously; and a more unscrupulous clan in the employment of means to effect their ends never engaged in a political intrigue. The men who lead this movement in behalf of Hunter are of the rabid, disunion stripe. John C. Calhoun was moderate and conservative compared with them That we have not had disunion long ago, is no fault of theirs. The will is there, but the power and influence are wanting. Prominent among this band is Lewis E. Harvie, President of the Danville and Richmond Railroad, and among his aiders and abetters there are Edmund Ruffin, *protégé* of DeBow, and a large contributor of disunion articles to the columns of his Review; the Hon. James A. Seddon and M. R. H. Garnett, the present member of Congress from the First Congressional District of this State. These constitute the life and soul of the disunion organization in the South, claiming Hunter as its head in Virginia. The pertinacious, self-sacrificing zeal of these gentlemen in this cause, and their attachment to Hunter in the past as in the present, argues an undoubted conviction of his fidelity to their disunion doctrines and principles. No man having a just appreciation of their undying zeal in this unrighteous cause, could for one moment doubt the impossibility of their supporting any man for the Presidency who was not pledged to carry out their views. So far does the zeal of one of these parties carry him in the pursuit of his disunion aims, that he wanders beyond the circumscribed limits of his own County or District, and seeks a broader theatre for his operations in the whole Southern section. His zeal has no other limitations than those which circumscribe the area of slavery itself; and every State, District and County within that extent are made familiar with the disunion principles of this zealous apostle. He has, however, made but little progress, notwithstanding that he travels under the accredited authority of one of our distinguished statesmen. These are the class of men who are now working so eagerly to secure Hunter's nomination.

Persons more familiar with the designs and purposes of this clique than I am, seem convinced that they are actuated solely by motives of disunion in this movement in behalf of Hunter. Their object is to make the issue in the next Presidential election a purely *sectional* one, and thus by estranging Northern support, render the election of Seward or some other Abolitionist inevitable. This contingency would furnish an active incentive to disunion, if not a sufficient cause; and in this they would have the consummation of their past hopes and efforts.

Any cause or party that does not promise such a result as this, will meet no favor at their hands. The idea of their supporting an Anti-Lecompton Democrat is out of the question, for the reason that he would command Northern support, and stand a good chance of being elected, thus deferring the happy consummation of disunion, for which they have so long and so zealously struggled. In Hunter they discover the very elements of anti-nationalism, which constitute the best guarantee of defeat and its ultimate consequences. They are, therefore, employing their best efforts to promote his nomination, but they will find that Virginia has not so far degenerated from her high conservative position as to favor such an insidious purpose. The people here have but to be informed of the designs of this clique to insure their defeat.

The zeal of our Congressional Representatives for reëlection forces them into the humiliating attitude of suppliants at the feet of their constituents. Sherrard Clemens, in a recent letter to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, makes a humble appeal to his constituents, amounting in fact to a supplication, to be sent again to Congress, promising never again to solicit their suffrages for such a purpose. Paulus Powell is little less imploring. He betrays his zeal for reelection in an additional form, under the peculiar necessity of his position. Between two formidable competitors in the persons of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Leake, of Albermarle, and John Goode, Jr., of Bedford, he has been driven to rebuke the presumption of these gentlemen for daring to oppose him. The call for a Convention is unpalatable to both, for that involves more or less danger to their prospects. The party in the districts, meanwhile, insist upon Conventions, and they will be held so that the certainty of their reëlection becomes materially diminished.

This extraordinary zeal to be continued in Congress proceeds from an anxiety to engage in the agreeable office of pipe-laying for the next Presidency. Should they succeed in securing the nomination and election of their choice, they would hope to reap a full counterbalance for the loss of their seats in Congress in a foreign mission or some other Federal appointment. The loss of influence which would result from their rejection at this time, would destroy all these bright prospects. It is, therefore, a life or death struggle with them, and they will undoubtedly hold on at any sacrifice.

Gen. Wm. Walker, of Nicaragua notoriety, has recently joined the Catholic Church in Mobile. He was duly installed into that ancient faith on the 31st ult., in the Cathedral in that city, by the Vicar-General of the diocese, amid all the pomp and solemn parade peculiar to Catholic ceremonies. The scene is described as being of a peculiarly imposing character.

It is now fully ascertained that the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Liberty, Bedford County, will be the Whig nominee for Governor. Mr. G. is a man of considerable talent, and more than a match for Letcher on the stump. He is determined to meet him at every point, and ply him vigorously with his Ruffnerism and other inconsistencies. The fight will be a pretty one, from present indications.

The Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, who was prominently spoken of in connection with that position, has declined to accept, in his conversation with some friends, who questioned him upon the subject.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among some few of the Northwestern Democratic papers, which were excluded from participation in a share of the mail-letting advertisements. The Wheeling *Argus* complains bitterly of the policy of exclusiveness, and charges upon Sherrard Clemens the exception made of itself in the dispensation of this patronage. The *Argus* is opposed to Sherrard; and the influence of an adverse agency in the matter is legitimate, in view of the fact that every other Democratic paper in the State received a share of the advertising. Bad business this. I am told that the enemies of Sherrard are making good capital of this act of vindictiveness.

Trade of every description is active here; and the prospects of the wheat crop are good, notwithstanding the absence of snow thus far. The mildness of the Winter has mitigated the effects of this loss, there being no severe frosts to render a covering necessary.

The Free-Soil Paper in Kentucky—Letter from Mr. Bailey.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

In your paper of this morning there are some strictures upon an appeal in my behalf in the *Tribune* of yesterday, in which you do me and the cause I represent a great injustice. With the spirit of your article, in one respect, I agree, as I believe with you that the great wrong of the South to a portion of her people must be redressed by the South. But will you not agree with me that the party of the future at the South must begin with a small minority, and one which must encounter obloquy, dangers, and difficulties of all sorts, before it will be recognized, much less sustained, by an effective organization? This is the history of all reforms, and it must be ours. Now, it happens that I am one of the class of "poor whites" of the South. Slavery is a dire oppression to us, against which hitherto we have struggled helplessly and almost hopelessly. Eight years ago I established a newspaper at Newport, Ky., to advocate the interest of this portion of the people, who are denied almost all the rights which are, or ought to be, dear to freemen. I have met with the fate of all men who rise up against the oppression of the wealthy, the intelligent, and powerful, and have been denounced, persecuted, and compelled in every way, except by death, to encounter the bitter hatred of those whose interest it is, as they think, to keep us, as well as their slaves, in subjection. As long as life lasts I will continue this struggle; but need help. Where shall it come from? My own class have not, all of them, the intelligence, and most of them have not the means to aid me, though they do all they can. I do not fear work, nor shrink from sacrifice, nor further persecution, if it must come. My wife, my daughters, my sons and myself can print, publish, edit, and do all the work necessary in a daily paper, as we have done for years; but surely we have a right to appeal for aid to those who, removed from the blinding interests, and still more the blinding darkness at the South, can see how deeply wronged are a portion of her children. This is the whole story. I, as one of an oppressed class, ask the aid of a free and generous people; as the Greeks have done, as the Poles have done, as the Hungarians have done, as any nationality, overridden and trodden under foot by despotism, may do. Is it not, even according to your own showing, a legitimate appeal, and one to which there should be a generous response.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. S. BAILEY,
Editor and Proprietor *Free South.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Debate in the Canadian Parliament on the Seat of Government Question—The Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

When I last wrote to you, a week ago, the debate on the Seat of Government question was just commencing. At this moment it still continues, and it may last yet another week. The members of our Assembly, 130 in number, receive six dollars a day while the session lasts. Half of them would not earn as much at any other business than that of talking nonsense by the hour, so the habit of wasting the time of the country has grown upon them. There really seems to be a rivalry as to who shall talk longest and say least, and the inveterate dullness, which gods and men are alike said to hate, pervades our political atmosphere.

What an opening there is here for a good lobby member! Millions of dollars are at stake in the matter of this Seat of Government question alone, not to speak of the interests involved in the contemplated changes in the Tariff. The political fortunes of an entire party are trembling in the balance. We have numbers of needy members, and some, I fear, whose eyesight would be changed if they could only have golden spectacles to look through; yet ministers don't give dinners, the leaders of Opposition give nothing but promises, and even the Ottawa people here made up no purse to carry on the campaign. One old man, Mr. Sparks, who owns half the site of Ottawa, which he bought many years ago for £40, and who is a complete old miser, complains that the banks don't discount now; another, Mr Wright, whose property, on the Lower Canadian side of the Union Bridge, reaches as far as the thunder of the Chaudière is audible, has not shown his face or his check here. And a similar apathy pervades other minor property holders. The members for the Ottawa country complain of this, perhaps justly, but I cannot say that it does not argue rather favorably for the honesty of our political men.

I must, however, keep to the question, and relate the chief points in the debate. Firstly, be it known to your readers that the Upper House have considered and disposed of the whole matter. They have resolved, by 23 to 14 votes, that Her Majesty's decision should be sustained. They have, however, rather surprised the country by their assertion that it is inexpedient to remove from Toronto until the buildings at Ottawa are erected, because the two removals from Toronto to Quebec and from Quebec to Ottawa, proposed by the Government, would cost the country a larger sum than it would be advisable to spend just now. At first sight this view appears reasonable, but when it is considered that the Quebec members were only induced to consent to the reference of the question to Her Majesty on the understanding that, in any case, the Government offices should be transferred to that city for four years, one must admit that it looks like breaking faith, a dangerous thing for a Legislature to commence doing. The Lower House, as I previously intimated, have not yet come to any decision at all. The strong probability is that Ottawa will carry the day, but there is no telling what may not turn up, during the progress of a debate, to alter the aspect of affairs.

Mr. Sicotte, who left the Government so recently, because he did not approve of their Seat of Government policy, is the leader of the Lower Canadian opposition on the subject. A majority of the House decided, last session, argues he, that Ottawa was not the proper place for the capital, and the will of the majority, once expressed, should be deferred to by the Government.

Mr. Carter, the Premier, replies that one minister resigned on account of that decision, and the present one, not believing it correct, is right in endeavoring to reverse it. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Upper Canadian Opposition, says the seat of Government should not be fixed until representation by population (a reform which he contends for) is secured. Mr. Dunkin, one of the cleverest lawyers in the House, at once answers that this argument, although valid before the reference to her Majesty was made, is not so now. Mr. Langevin, Mayor of Quebec, rejoins by saying that the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, having arisen since the reference, introduces an important element into the calculation, and one which should be solved before the decision of the Queen is acted upon. This is, to my mind, the weightiest argument on the Opposition side yet advanced, for if confederation is decided upon, the two sections of Canada must have separate local Legislatures, and as Ottawa would not answer for the capital of either, the money expended on public buildings would be thrown away. The answer given is, that the sister colonies have shown no great desire for federation. But if it is to take place, it will not happen for many years, and that when it is brought about, Ottawa will do for the capital as well as Quebec or any other city, especially if the Red River country and the settlements (which are to be) in the northwestern prairies are to belong to the united sisterhood of British dependencies. This is, I think, a pretty complete summary of the special pleadings on both sides. There is, of course, the one great argument of all; that the fixing of the Seat of Government is a matter which may be settled by the royal prerogative, and the one great fact, that we asked Her Majesty to exercise it—thus, of course, pledging ourselves to abide by the award. The result of the whole business will, I dare say, be telegraphed to you about the time when this letter will appear.

The documents relating to the negotiations for a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces have been laid upon the table of the Houses. They amount to very little. The fact is that none of the Colonies have manifested any strong desire for the proposed change. It was discussed years ago by the Press, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but nothing was done. It has ever been a pet subject with Quebec men, because they think Quebec would be the capital of the Confederacy. It was proposed here about ten years since, at a meeting of the famous "British American League," but quietly dropped; and if it was brought up again in Parliament a few months ago, it was because Mr. Galt, who advocates it, became a member of the Government; not because the people desired it. The despatches show clearly the whole state of the case now. The Canadians, who are sent to England to confer with the Imperial Government, recommended that the Provinces should be asked to send delegates to a Convention where discussion should be had. The Colonial Secretary snubbed them politely, saying that with a single exception they had received no indication of the wish of the several Provinces concerned. The Colonies receive the matter coldly. Newfoundland says, merely, that she will send delegates whenever a Convention on the subject may be held. New Brunswick postpones the subject, and the others have said nothing at all.

Pardon of Convicts—Circular Letter from Gov. Morgan.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1859.

SIR: It seems to have become very common for the subordinate officers connected with the prisons to interest themselves in procuring the pardon of convicts, both by signing petitions in their favor, and by personal solicitations.

This practice is one which should, for many reasons, be discouraged, and I am, therefore, directed by Governor Morgan to inform you, and to request you to inform all your subordinates, that in future no attention will be paid to any petition signed by prison officers, but that the same will be returned, if received; and that any interference by an officer on behalf of any convict, will be discountenanced, and that its effect will be unfavorable upon the convict's application.

The rules of this department, which are inclosed, require a certificate from the warden or keeper of the prison, of the conduct of the prisoner during his or her confinement, but this certificate, with any information and any expression of opinion that may be desired, will be asked for by this department.

By order of the Governor. Yours, &c.,
GEO. BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

The above circular has been, or will be, sent to all the prisons, penitentiaries, &c. GEO. BLISS, Jr.

The present Winter (says the Boston *Transcript*) has been marked in the rural districts of New-England by many departures from the usual routine of social life in the country. In many places courses of public lectures have been sustained by the professional and cultivated men of the vicinity. In other towns, lectures, debates and concerts have alternately been given. In many of the suburban towns there are weekly readings from the poets, in private mansions, and it is found that most neighborhoods contain a few good readers, and no difficulty is experienced in the formation of a club of from twenty to thirty persons who take deep interest in reading Shakespeare.

INCIDENTS AT SEA.

Voyage of the Asia—Amusements on Board—Poem by Lord Bury.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WATERLOO HOTEL,
LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

At 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January the steamship *Asia* glided from her dock in Jersey City; and before the middle of the afternoon we saw the last of American earth sink below the horizon. With feelings that I shall not attempt to analyze or describe I bade my native land good-night, and descended to the dinner-table. The sky was clear and the sea smooth; and the seats that had been taken were nearly all occupied. There were less than fifty passengers on board; but it required no extraordinary sagacity to perceive that we had among us men, and women, too, of no common order of character and talent. On the removal of the cloth, George Francis Train, Esq., one of the liveliest, wittiest and best-tempered of men, proposed that the company present should resolve themselves into a mutual-admiration society; and that each passenger should do all in his power to make the voyage a pleasant one. The suggestion was warmly responded to; and from that moment, up to the arrival of the ship in Liverpool, every waking hour was winged with pleasure, songs, sentiments and speeches being the order of every day; and although a majority of our party were homeward bound, yet there seemed to be a prevailing feeling of regret at the shortness of the passage, and the breaking up our happy family. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, in something less than eleven days, the *Asia* was lying in her stone-cradle at Liverpool, and her passengers were scattering to their various destinations.

Of our fellow-passengers whose names are familiar to the public, I shall take the liberty of mentioning Lord and Lady Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Train, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Kennard, Mr. R. S. Butterfield, Mr. Nicholas Carter, Mr. R. Sands, and Mr. Tipton Walker. These names by no means embrace all the "talent of the company;" but they are the names most accustomed to type, and may therefore be used with less fear of giving offence to their owners. Lord Bury is not only a man of mark, but a good fellow in the best sense of the word. He is the only son of the Earl of Albemarle, and a nephew of Lord John Russell. Although but 26 years of age, he has held high official positions in every quarter of the globe, and is now a leading member of Parliament, representing the ancient city of Norwich. He has been an officer in the Scots Fusileer Guards, Aide-Camp to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay; Secretary to Lord John Russell when Premier, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in Canada, and is now Chief of the Three Indian Tribes. He is about six feet in height, with light hair and blue eyes, and is one of the best skaters and cricketers in England. Thoroughly educated, highly accomplished, with the head of a statesman and the heart of a philanthropist, Lord Bury is already regarded as one of the most popular legislators in Parliament; and no man of his age stands a better chance of becoming Premier of England. He is the especial favorite of Lord John Russell, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Gladstone, and other leading lights of Liberalism. He succeeded in carrying through the House of Commons the bill "legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister," by a large majority, after it had been unsuccessfully urged for twenty years; and also distinguished himself on the Hudson's Bay question. His recent visit to America was for the purpose of effecting certain contracts with railroad companies in Canada, in connection with the Galway line of steamers, in which his Lordship takes a deep interest. Lady Bury is the eldest daughter of Sir Allan McNab; and a more beautiful, affable, accomplished woman I have rarely met. With a sweet smile and a pleasant word for all who approached her, not a passenger left the ship without a cordial "God bless her;" and so we all drank—

> "Long life to Lord Bury's wife,
> Sir Allan's lovely daughter."

At the dinner table, on the first day out, Lady Bury remarked that, as there was an editor on board, we must start a newspaper, for the occupation and amusement of the company. The proposition was loudly applauded, and Train, who is a living pun, suggested that it should be called *The Asiatic Lottery*, in honor of the Captain and his ship. Lord Bury moved that, at the conclusion of the voyage, the newspaper should be disposed of by raffle; and that the proceeds of the tickets should be given to the Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Sailors. All these suggestions were adopted with great enthusiasm; and the next morning, and for several successive days, the pens of the contributors were earnestly at work. The articles were handed every day to Lady Bury; and published by being read aloud after dinner. And here I may add that, notwithstanding there were five regular meals daily, when the tables were loaded with the most sumptuous and varied fare, yet every dinner was a delightful pastime, as well as a rich repast, occupying, at least, three hours.

The contributions to our improvised journal swelled to some two hundred letter-sheet pages; and many of them were of a high order of talent. It proved that not only was every man of our company a singer, an orator, and a wit, but a poet and a journalist as well. Lady Bury contributed a story, entitled the "Posthumous Papers of Dr. Blanco," not surpassed by any similar production of Dickens. Train gave us volumes of statistics, and poetry by the yard; while a young man on board by the name of Burns, a clerk in the New-York house of Morton, Grinnell & Co., threw off gems in rhyme worthy of his great namesake. Mr. Smith, of Staffordshire; Mr. Coggill, of New-York; Mr. Kennard, of London; and Mr. Carter, of the well-known firm of A. S. Henry & Co., also contributed liberally to the columns of the *Lottery*. A clever artist, Mr. Burton, sketched the portraits of the contributors; and these, with the various articles, were made into a large volume, which was put up at £21—forty-two tickets, at 10s. each. Mrs. Malcolm Graham, of New-York, won the prize; but very kindly placed the original copy in the hands of Lord Bury, who will furnish each subscriber, who desires it, with a copy, which is to be privately printed. The money raised was also placed in the hands of Lord Bury, to hand over to the above-mentioned charity.

The following, as nearly as I can recollect, is the Leader, which I may quote without quotation marks:

PLATFORM OF THE ASIATIC LOTTERY.—It is customary for editors in issuing a new journal to occupy the leading column with a platform of purposes and principles. We begin with the frank avowal that our object is simply ready money and future fame. We believe in money; it is power; and man's chief end is to become a power on the earth. For effecting an immediate object there is no influence so potent. As society is now organized money is better than blood, or beauty, or genius. It makes gentlemen of clowns; nobs of snobs; Presidents of peasants; and kings of clods. But when it comes to the question of fame, which the first Napoleon says is merely a great noise, the Press is the only trumpet worth blowing. It makes Governors and Chief Magistrates in America; and if free in Europe, would unmake Kings and Emperors, and play shuttle-cock with diadems and coronets. The London *Times* will outlive a thousand Ministers, if not the Government of Great Britain. The Press not only makes and mars reputations, but it makes fortunes also. The "immortal Bonner," of the New-York *Ledger*, who is yet on the sunny side of thirty, is publishing 500,000 sheets a week, at a clear profit of $150,000 a year; the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are each piling up, at least, $100,000 per annum; while the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, who sends 30,000 copies a week of his mammoth edition to the United States, is realizing an annual income of $250,000. We, too, hope to make money by our enterprise, although we may not reach the magnificent sums of the above-named journals. The Press is the fulcrum for which Archimedes sighed. Without its magic aid, no great enterprise can succeed, while under its combined influence "there is no such word as fail."

It takes the thought of the individual around the world, until the inspiration of one mind becomes the impulse and the guide of the masses. In the United States our men of high ambition like to see their names kindly mentioned in the English newspapers; and, we believe, that the most eminent members of Parliament are both gratified and aided by transatlantic commendation. The joy and the power of Fame increase in proportion to the distance from which her trumpet tones are echoed.

But we can only hint at the power of this mighty engine, which even its ablest conductors do not yet fully comprehend. Like the erratic forces of steam and electricity, its power is greater than we know. Our present purpose is a philanthropic as well as a pecuniary one. We want money; but we want it for a worthy cause. Never a wind blows upon the broad ocean over which we are now so serenely gliding, but proves an ill-wind to some poor sailor, causing shipwreck, suffering and death. For these brave-hearted heroes of the sea, whose lives are spent in a perpetual struggle with the elements, our print lifts its pleading voice. Beneath the opal dome of God's great temple, with the blue billows dancing around us, peacefully, securely and even joyously floating over an untroubled ocean, with all the winds and waves sleeping, as tranquilly as the passions in an infant's breast, we, too, can hear the mingled voice of history and prophecy sighing: "And ever more there is sadness on the sea." And then the white-robed angel of Charity, more lovely than the Venus in her cradle of pearl, and her veil of foam, appears to us, and appeals to us, to shed a few golden tear-drops from our pockets in behalf of that great sorrow, whose perpetual moan is heard in every wave that breaks on the shore; and whose sad music, lingering and echoing in the little shell, touches the heart of every child with a feeling of vague and infinite pity for the innumerable multitude of the fair and the brave whose white bones tesselate the floor of every sea.

The following poem was contributed by Lord Bury to whose facile and felicitous pen the *Asiatic Lottery* is indebted for its most brilliant gems:

A FAREWELL.

Our ship speeds o'er the waters, outward bound.
Through loop-holes of innumerable stars
There streams down glory from the inner heaven.

'Tis night upon the ocean, clear and calm,
And onward, onward o'er the heaving seas.
There lies a silver pathway to the moon.

Time was when such a scene was dear to me,
When quiet thoughts would nestle at my heart,
And bear it homewards on their love-sped wings.

But now, lost love, oh never, never more
Mine ear shall drink the music of thy voice,
Nor linger spell-bound on thy sweet low tones.

The years since first I met thee had recast
Thy girlish form in woman's loveliest mould,
When once again I held thy hand in mine.

And thou wert still mine own; thy sweet clear eyes
Looked up and blessed me, and thy soul met mine,
Trembling and quivering with a thrill of love!

I worshipped thee and lost thee—with thy name
The volume of my love is closed forever;
The place is vacant that thou mayest not fill.

Would God, oh dear one, we could pause and date
A new existence from our last farewell,
Nor let the future mingle with the past.

Bind up together memory, grief and love;
Weight them with this intolerable care,
And sink them deep beneath the stream of time.

I have only time to add that on arriving at Liverpool, we found that a "commercial panic" of five days' duration had just shaken the financial world of Europe to its centre, caused by a casual New Year's Day remark of Louis Napoleon. But a reaction has already taken place, and the fiscal barometer is rising again. Nevertheless, Europe is evidently volcanic.

Immense preparations are being made for the "Burns Centennary" throughout the United Kingdom. In Liverpool there is to be a grand concert and ball; but the great celebration will take place at Dumfries in Scotland, whence you may look for the next spark from your locomotive correspondent.

H. F.

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

THE PATRIARCHATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE—HOSPITALS FOR LEPERS—MONASTERIES—CENSUS OF GREECE—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—VISIT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The most exalted station to which an ecclesiastic of the Greek Church can aspire, it is well known, is the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Not content with exercising spiritual sway over the choicest diocese of the East, the occupant of the Byzantine See has long arrogated to himself the government of the Bishops of the neighboring cities of inferior importance, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in establishing his claim to precedence over the more ancient Bishops or Patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. In the hands of the Turks this dignitary has become a convenient tool. Leaving the appointment nominally to a score of Arch Bishops, Bishops and Ex-Archs, living in the capital, at a distance from their flocks, (the so-called "Great Church of Constantinople,") the Sultan has constantly dictated the selection to be made. When a Patriarch has been found not sufficiently compliant with the wishes of his turbaned Majesty, the Grand Vizier does not scruple to have recourse to the uncanonical precedence of removing him and filling his place with some more obedient servant. We have consequently seen documents of a public character subscribed by the Patriarch and four or five styling themselves ex-Patriarchs of Constantinople. The curious may see in this a striking parallel to the tenure of the office of High-Priest among the Jews under Roman domination. It was this subserviency to the Sultan that cost the Patriarch the Kingdom of Greece. His repeated proclamations against the insurgents during the revolution, and the excommunications hurled at their devoted heads unless they laid down their arms, gave rise to the entire ecclesiastical independence of the Church in Otho's dominions. Under such circumstances the office has ordinarily been filled with men more distinguished for sycophancy and low cunning, than for learning, natural talents or piety. At present, we are happy to be able to state, there are symptoms of some reform in this matter. The qualifications of aspirants to that exalted position have recently been published; and if the requirements are exacted to the very letter, we fear that, with all its attractions, the Patriarchate will go a begging. In future the candidate must be (1) a subject of the Sublime Porte; (2) not less than forty years of age; (3) he must be a prelate who has governed a diocese not less than six or seven years, so as to be skilled in business; (4) he must have enjoyed a *systematic education*; (5) he must be thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the Church, so as in every case to give reliable decisions; (6) he must be a master, if possible, of two foreign tongues, the Turkish and the French or Latin; (7) he must be sound in body and mind, *virtuous, modest, temperate, chaste, pious, &c.*

The City of Athens is about to be provided with a charitable institution which fortunately we have no need of in our own metropolis. To the hospital, and blind asylum, is to be added an establishment for the reception and medical treatment of the unfortunate sufferers from leprosy. Be it spoken in their honor, the entire expense of erecting and endowing it, is assumed by the Greeks residing in England. At the same time we have to chronicle another instance of the characteristic liberality and patriotism of a single individual, Mr. Kontogiannes, who has established a home for foundlings. But while attention has thus been given to the wants of patients afflicted with the loathsome disease we have named above, nothing has yet been done to alleviate the condition of those attacked by the similar, yet quite distinct disease, known as *elephantiasis*. A Dr. Decigalas has just published at Athens a treatise on their number and state, from which we learn that there are 186 persons of this class, scattered throughout the whole country, but much more thickly in Poloponnesus than in Northern Greece. "Some of these live alone in detached huts and caverns; others huddled together in small, miserable structures, called *leprocomia* or *lobochoria*, resembling not those charitable institutions of the middle ages, but frightful prisons, since those that dwell in them not only receive none of that care which their case demands, but often are in want of daily bread." We doubt not that some remedy will be devised and applied to put an end to a neglect so revolting to the benevolent disposition of our institutions in the nineteenth century.

A subject attracting considerable attention in Greece at the present moment, is the disposition of the wealth that still remains in the possession of the monasteries. Since the revolution the number of monks has greatly diminished; where there were 30 or 40 of these licensed drones of society there are frequently only 3 or 4, or barely sufficient to keep up the aspect of conventual life. The advance of education and the revival of industry has effectually diverted the youth from the monasteries. The project of abolishing them and applying the proceeds of the sales to a fund for educational purposes is being openly discussed and daily gains ground. It is even recommended by the worthy bishop of Œtylus in Laconia.

The results of the census of Greece for the year 1856 have been recently published in the official journal of the Government, exhibiting the fact that the population is not only steadily but rapidly increasing. At the time the enumeration was made, it amounted to 1,067,216 souls—a gain of 24,063 over the preceding year. At this rate the population would double in less than 31 years. This, of itself, would suffice to disprove the statement so frequently made by the English Press, that Greece is rather retrograding than advancing in the elements of material prosperity. But other evidence of its falsity is not wanting. For instance, while the population has increased from 612,000 in 1834, to 1,067,000 in 1856, the number of houses has risen from 94,000 to 203,000, and their value from $6,300,000 to over $51,000,000. The revenue from the cultivation of the currant is *four* times what it was in 1834, and that from silk *ten* times what it was in 1840. At the present moment the area occupied by vineyards is *twenty* times as extensive as that which they occupied before the revolution. Navigation keeps pace with agriculture. Instead of 449 ships which the Greeks owned when subject to the Turks, they now have 4,339, manned by 29,000 sailors. These, assuredly, are not signs of decay, but rather of progress, rivaling in rapidity that of our own country.

The events that were exciting the greatest interest in the Athenian capital at our last advices, were the submersion of the submarine telegraphic cable uniting Piræus and Syra, and the visit of Mr. Gladstone. The former took place in the presence of the King and Queen, and its entire success at once gave rise to the hope that measures would forthwith be taken to connect Athens to Corfu by a telegraphic cable laid in the Corinthian Gulf. To the visit of Mr. Gladstone much political importance was, perhaps erroneously, attributed. The circumstance that during his brief stay he was twice invited to the royal table is duly chronicled, but whether any private conferences took place has not transpired. Meanwhile the Greeks are as much animated as their brethren of the Ionian Islands with the hope that England may at length yield to the desire of the latter so freely expressed, and allow the union of the Ionian Republic to the Hellenic Kingdom. It is not likely that a request so just and reasonable will receive the consideration it deserves at the hands of the British Ministry.

B.

The House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is based on the license system. No person can sell intoxicating drinks without having first procured a license from the County Commissioners. Before license shall be granted two weeks' notice must be given in some newspaper, stating location, &c.

FROM UTAH.

Action of the Legislature—The Overland Mail Route.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature thus far has not transacted any business of importance. A bill has been introduced prescribing the qualifications essential to holding office in the Territory. No person can be elected a Delegate to Congress unless he has resided two years in the Territory; members of the Legislature must have resided two years in the district they represented. No person shall hold any office unless he has been a resident of the district for one year. The following sections indicate the special object of the bill:

SEC. 4. A person is not eligible to serve and, therefore, shall not *serve on any Grand or Petit Jury in any Court in this Territory*, unless he is a free, white male citizen of the United States, is over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, is of reputed sound mind and discretion, is not so disabled in body as to be unable to serve, has not been convicted of any capital or otherwise infamous crime, is not a notorious vagrant, is not a drunkard or otherwise disorderly, *is not in the employ of, nor holding an appointment or office under the United States*, owns taxable property and pays taxes in this Territory, and has been a constant resident therein during the year last preceding his being selected to serve as a Juror; provided, that if he be a married man he shall have kept house with his family in this Territory during said year.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that no officer or soldier of the United States, and no army suttler and no freighter or other person in the employment of the United States is eligible to hold any office, or serve on any Jury, or vote at any election in this Territory, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time of engaging in such service.

This bill has passed its second reading in the Council, and will perhaps be greatly amended before its final passage.

There is also a bill before the Legislature providing for a new division of the Territory into Judicial Districts. By the provisions of this bill, which has also been printed, the Third Judicial District will embrace all the principal settlements in this part of the Territory. The Second will embrace Carson and Humboldt Valleys, and the First will embrace Fillmore and the deserts south of it.

Congress should remove this power of changing the Judicial Districts for the United States Courts, as it has been greatly abused by the Mormon Legislature. This is the third time that the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts has been changed since the organization of the Territory.

The system of keeping the people in subjection by keeping them reduced to a state of absolute poverty, is still kept up.

In addition to their regular tithing of one-tenth of al they earn, the Mormons in each Ward of this city, are now compelled by the Church to pay over to the bishops of their Ward one pound of flour per month for every hundred persons in the Ward. For instance in the Fourteenth Ward there are 2,200 persons—each individual has, therefore, to contribute 22 pounds of flour per month to the Church.

This heavy tax is collected under the pretence of feeding the poor, when it is well and publicly known that not one pound of flour is paid out to any poor person in the city. These are facts, but the people, although they writhe and murmur under this infliction, seem to satisfy themselves by complaining in broken whispers to the "Gentiles." They seem to be so fascinated by Brigham's serpent glance that they yield (although unwillingly) and become hopelessly his slaves.

I regret to see that certain St. Louis correspondents are endeavoring to create a prejudice in the public mind against the Central Overland Mail Route, by making invidious comparisons of the time in transit of the mails over this route and the Southern Butterfield Route. It must be borne in mind that the schedule-time laid down by the Post-Office Department on this route is 38 days from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville; that four days are consumed in the Winter season in reaching St. Joseph from St. Louis, and one day in traveling from Placerville to San Francisco, making 43 days the schedule-time from St. Louis to San Francisco by this Central Route—nearly twice as many days as the schedule-time by the Southern Route. The contractors receive pay for this service only, and therefore would not be justified in carrying their mails at a faster rate of speed. So that in fact at present no comparison can be instituted with regard to the time in transit in the mail by the two routes. The fault lies with the President. A bill was passed by Congress authorizing an increase of speed upon the Central route from 38 to 30 days from St. Joseph to Placerville, which would make the time from St. Joseph to San Francisco 35 days, but the President refused to sign the bill. The mails over this route have been carried by the contractors with unprecedented regularity and punctuality. Since the 1st of May but four mails have arrived a minute behind schedule-time; and those four were detained by storms unrivaled even in these mountains for their severity. The mail due from Placerville next Monday morning, arrived this morning, 48 HOURS AHEAD OF TIME, thus demonstrating that the snows of Winter present no serious impediment to the rapid transit of the mails by this route.

The advantages of this route over the other as a mail route are most striking and apparent. It is by far the shortest. We need not go into figures to demonstrate this fact. There are no long deserts of heavy sand to cross without water, for there is not a single drive of twenty miles without an abundance of water the whole route. The Indians are all peaceable and friendly. There are numerous extensive settlements along the route, and new ones constantly forming, and the vicinity of the Pike's Peak gold mines to the less thickly settled portion of the route will soon line it with enterprising settlers. The Spring rains offer no obstruction to travel on this route. It is the old highway over which nine-tenths of the overland emigration to California have passed and will continue to pass.

The experience of this Winter has proven beyond all doubt or cavil that the snow will not prevent the rapid travel of the mails. And furthermore, it is a CENTRAL route, and the most northern route practicable in all seasons of the year.

The contractors are ready and anxious to carry the mails from St. Louis to San Francisco, tri-weekly, in less time than the Southern Route, for the same compensation which the Southern Route get for carrying it semi-weekly.

But little has been said through the Press in regard to this route, because, as I have before stated, there is no comparison between the mail arrangements on the two routes. It is not, however, because this route is not equal or superior to the other in every respect. The opportunity only is wanting to show that superiority.

A. B. C.

The Fraudulent Issue of Canal Checks in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 4—7 P. M.

Israel Sherman, Teller, and Wm. H. Brown, Cashier of the State Branch Bank, Chicago, pronounce all the Canal checks genuine except one of three hundred dollars. It is now ascertained that the loss to the State will be $210,000.

Gen. Fry states that he handed those checks over to Col. Oakley, his successor, who is now dead, and received a receipt for them, which he will produce.

Governor Matteson, in a letter to the Senate Committee, calls for a full investigation, and to that end asks that such may be instituted against him in the Circuit Court, he pledging to give full security for the circulation of the Shawneetown Bank, in the meantime.

The checks bear the names of 18 persons—not one of whom is now in the State—and the bonds were issued to them or bearer, that is, to them, or Matteson.
—*Missouri Democrat.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—Mr. J. V. Huntington communicates to the *Tablet* a letter from Secretary Toucey, announcing that permission has been granted to the pupils at the Naval Academy to worship according to the Roman Catholic form if they desire it. Mr. Huntington says:

"I must premise that till now the Catholic midshipmen at the Naval Academy have not been permitted to hear mass on Sundays, being required, on the contrary, to attend a Protestant service. About a year ago several of the students petitioned for liberty of conscience, but without success, the matter being considered one involving the uniformity of discipline in the Navy. Lately, the effort has been renewed to obtain from the Department the relaxation of a rule which evidently violates the conscience and the religious equality of Catholics, with what success the letter itself shows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1859.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th inst., in relation to the case of Acting-Midshipman ——, and others at the Naval Academy.

The Department has issued an order which will permit the youths at the Academy, of the Catholic persuasion, to attend divine worship on Sundays at churches of their own faith.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON, Esq., New-York."

LEGALIZING THE SLAVE-TRADE.—A new bill to legalize the Slave-trade, has been introduced into the Senate of Louisiana, by Dr. Delony, the Senator from East Feliciana. It is the African negro bill, revived in a new form, but not at all improved in its feature. It provides "that any citizen or association of citizens of this State be and they are hereby authorized to purchase negro slaves from Cuba, Brazil and Africa, and to bring the said slaves, so purchased, into this State, and to hold the same in full right and title for their own proper use, benefit and behoof. *Provided* said slaves so purchased and imported into this State shall be subject to the same regulations and tariff of duties as other species of foreign property or imports."

The *Picayune*, opposing the bill, remarks:

"The expressed intent of the bill is to disregard the laws of the United States. Its direct effect, if it do not annul itself by contradictory provisions, is to bring on a conflict between the State authorities and the authorities of the Union. It denies and legislates to defy several statutes of the United States of ancient dates, and the long-settled policy of the country. In the most ultra theory of nullification, it was never pretended that a law of Congress could be set aside within a State by an ordinary act of its own Legislature. Such extreme measures were reserved for some solemn and special act of State sovereignty, annulling the obligation of the citizen to the Union, reserving his absolute allegiance to the State. Without some such steps to give dignity to the warfare which this bill proclaims against the laws of Congress, it would be merely an unmeaning fulmination of bad temper, a bravado, without the intent or the means to perform what it seems to threaten, and therefore not creditable to the State."

PERSONAL.

Saunders' News Letter is authorized to state that there is no truth in the report that the Marquis of Sligo was married to the Marchioness of Sligo, at Rome, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. His Lordship's marriage, which was solemnized in Dublin on the 20th of last July, by special license from the Lord Primate of Ireland, has been declared valid, *ab initio*, by the canon law of the Roman Church, by a retrospective decree.

Such is the keen interest (says an English paper) Her Majesty takes in public affairs that the leader fo the House of Commons is expected on every important debate, or when any public business of unusual interest is transacted in Parliament, to send a short report of the same to the Queen the same night. This dispatch is generally written in the Minister's room, and sent direct from the House of Commons to the Palace.

Sir James Clark has left London for Berlin, in order to be present at the approaching accouchement of the Princess Frederick William. The Princess will be attended by the Prussian physician who was present at the last accouchement of our Queen.

The Aroostook (Me.) *Pioneer* tells of a bachelor residing in that vicinity, who recently married and took his fair bride home, when his watchful dog interposed, and would not allow the lady to occupy the same bed with his master.

Father Chiniquy, whose contests with his own Church have raised a breeze in Illinois, has returned to Canada. The French Canadian Catholics flocked in crowds to hear him speak in Montreal, a few days ago.

It is reported in Paris that M. Fould, Minister o the Emperor's household, has gained upwards of five millions of francs by the recent fall in the price of the French funds. M. de Morny is said to have been even more fortunate.

The Boston *Journal* learns that there is no foundation for the statement that Dr. Gould had been appointed Director of the Cambridge Observatory, in the place of the late Mr. Bond.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has just declined the offer of an English publishing house to give him £1,200 for the exclusive right to publish his lectures in this country.

A valuable piece of patronage has fallen to Lord Derby, in the shape of the Green Riband, vacant by the death of the Earl of Haddington.

The Prince of Wales, who is to travel *incognito*, will go to Rome by way of Munich, Innsbruck, Trent, Verona, Mantua, and Bologna.

According to a telegram from Vienna, General Count Mensdorff is to hold the office of Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

A monement is to be erected at St. Petersburg to Sir James Wylie, formerly President of the Medical Academy in that capital.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem of King Arthur will shortly be published by the executors of the late Edward Moxon.

Cardinal Wiseman is suffering from diabetes, which has been gradually growing upon him for the last two years.

Mr. George Jordan has had a benefit at the Varieties in New-Orleans. Mr. Fowler is lecturing on Phrenology in the same city.

Miss Agnes Sutherland is giving concerts in Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City of Toronto must be a very bad place of residence. A recent presentment of the Grand Jury sets forth the following array of facts: The Jury can hardly find terms in which to convey their strong feeling of alarm at the increase of taverns and saloons, and the corresponding increase of intoxication. In the year 1852, with a population of 30,000, the city had not then within its limits 160 licensed houses of entertainment; while in 1858, with a population of 50,000, or at most 55,000, the city had not less than 440 taverns and saloons. Some of these are, no doubt, properly conducted; but the Jury cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that too many of them are open at all hours, and even on the Sabbath, to receive all kinds of characters to indulge in drink. A large proportion of the criminal business of the whole province may be traced to inebriation.

Another centennial anniversary is to be celebrated,—that of the poet Schiller, who was born Nov. 11, 1759. The Germans of Philadelphia have held meetings recently, to make arrangements for the ceremony. The *Ledger* says: As a fit introduction to the approaching festival, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving donations from the residents of this city and vicinity, for the purpose of assisting a movement which has been on foot for some years in Germany, of purchasing the residence of the distinguished writer, in which he was born, at Marbach, and also in erecting a suitable memorial in its immediate vicinity. Independent of this, it was resolved to make a call upon the different associations of this city, consisting of the vocal, literary, lodges, military and other organizations, to send a delegate to a general meeting.

The Boston papers are examining the causes of increased expenditures in Massachusetts. The *Journal* claims that the trial Justices receive an undue proportion of fees. It says: "From the county returns we perceive that in one town near Boston, on two successive days, a certain trial justice tried one single individual on no less than 33 indictments under the liquor law, and convicted him on but one. The total costs charged in these cases were $140, of which the larger portion went to the justice for fees—a goodly remuneration for two days' labor."

The New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, at a meeting held in Boston, resolved to appoint a Committee to correspond with the manufacturers of New-England, and to ascertain whether they will contribute goods for a public sale, to be held under the auspices of the Society, and if it shall be found that a sufficient amount of goods can be obtained, then the Committee shall take measures to hold the sale according to the regulations of the Society.

The Burns Club of Toronto is in a state of agitation. Some one has recently published charges of misconduct, at the Burns banquet, against Mr. Chadwick, Chairman of the Club. The other officers of the Club publish, in reply, a fierce card, denouncing the anonymous libeler in a set of choice phrases, of which the following is a specimen: "If Cain's mark is not marked on his forehead, it is so impressed on his heart that the dying embers of Tophet are white in comparison."

At Pittsburg, measures have been taken for the arrest of a German named Frederick Meyers, who has seduced and deserted a young German emigrant. The fellow pretended to be very religious, exhibited a number of forged letters to establish his claim to the possession of a considerable fortune, and worked upon the feelings of the friends of his victim until the girl was forced to marry him. Meyers borrowed money of the relatives of the family, and then absconded.

The Governor of Missouri has pardoned Dred Hays, of Chariton County, who, in 1854, committed murder in that county. The case excited great feeling at the time. Hays was a man of wealth, but sentence of death was pronounced on him. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court; the Court was not unanimous, and the sentence held good Gov. Price commuted the punishment to imprisonment for life, and now Gov. Stewart has pardoned him.

At Cincinnati, in the case of William Seiter, indicted with Charles Cook for the murder of Kate Bereau, the Jury have found a verdict of murder in the second degree. The deed was actually committed by Cook, but instigated, aided and abetted, according to the testimony, by Seiter, who began the quarrel, yet made his escape before the crime was consummated.

Mrs. Anna Paxton, wife of Obadiah Paxton, residing on the Lindsley Road, near Fairfield, N. J., and aged about 50 years, committed suicide by hanging herself, on Tuesday, the 8th. It is supposed that for some time she has been laboring under a slight aberration of mind.

The New-Orleans papers deny the correctness of the recent census of that city, which is put down at 117,525, while it is claimed that the true number must be near 180,000. The climate of New-Orleans is such as to prevent any very large increase of its permanent resident population.

The Cochituate Water Board of Boston, in their annual report, state that the receipts exceeded the expenses of 1858 by $12,000 only. There are 28,414 water-takers, an increase of 812. Four hundred and four hotels, restaurants, and saloons pay water taxes to the amount of $12,274.

The Ohio House has passed a bill to punish seduction under promise of marriage, when the seducer is more than eighteen and the seduced less than eighteen years of age. The penalty is imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

It is stated that in consequence of the treaty of Tien-sin, the Court of Rome is occupied in reorganizing the various bishoprics in China. That Empire is to receive a new ecclesiastical distribution, and several new bishops are to be consecrated.

The *Daily News* is the first of the old-priced standard London morning papers which has given way to the new law of a cheap press. This journal has announced a reduction of 40 per cent. on its subscription prices.

The lumber-dealers of Cincinnati have held a meeting for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps towards establishing an association, with a view to the regulation of prices in purchasing, and retail rates in the city.

An official investigation of the cause of the recent fire at the Mechanical Bakery, in Boston, is to be made by the city authorities. The bakery will be rebuilt by a joint stock company.

Recent experiments in wool-growing in Texas, says the Galveston *News*, confirm the views of Henry S. Randall, and prove the admirable adaptation of our soil and climate to that pursuit.

The Mount Vernon Vice-Regent of Virginia announces the receipt of $247, the contribution of Masonic Lodges in the State.

A proposition is before the Massachusetts Legislature to alter the Constitution so as to abolish the Executive Council.

In Burlington, Vt., several seizures of liquor have lately been made by the authorities. Liquor is now easily brought across the lake on the ice.

A chess match between players in Bridgeport and New-Haven ended on the evening of the 8th, in the defeat of the Bridgeport men.

A proposition is before the Massachusetts Legislature for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston.

The overland mail route through Texas is in active operation, leaving New-Orleans every Saturday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 93, 98, 66, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—The Calendar of short causes will not be taken up till Monday.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32 to 46, 49 to 52, 7.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 209, 323, 384, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 67, 5, 416, 267, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 390.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 366 to and including 385. Liquor cases. *Part II.*—Nos. 220, 301, 302, 303, 119, 169, 599, 601 to 607, 145.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

John Fairbanks vs. *Patrick Tregent, Jr.*—Order appealed from reversed without costs.

Livingston Livingston vs. *John McClellan.*—Order appealed from reversed with costs.

Edward F. Sweetzer vs. *Lewis Courchet.*—Appeal dismissed without costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Harmon V. Wells et al. vs. *John Zeigler et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to plaintiff $10, to abide event.

H. K. Austin vs. *Henry L. Bulkeley.*—Motion denied.

THE LOWBER CASE.

It will be remembered that some time since Comptroller Flagg obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Lowber from collecting a judgment which he had recovered against the Corporation for the price of a site sold to the City for a public market. Messrs. Blunt and Sewell were the Comptroller's sureties. Afterwards, however, the Court decided that the judgment was valid, and the plaintiff not entitled to the relief he claimed.

Lowber now moved, to-day, for a reference to ascertain his damages sustained by reason of the injunction. The motion was argued, but not finished.

DIVORCE CASE.

McKenzie vs. *McKenzie*—This is an action commenced in June 1858, for divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

The plaintiff charges various acts of great cruelty upon her husband; threatening her life with a drawn sword-cane, throwing the children down upon the floor with great violence, drunkenness, &c., &c. The defendant denies these charges and makes counter-charges against the plaintiff. Early in the progress of the cause the plaintiff moved for alimony pending the suit. This motion was referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., who was directed by the order to ascertain and report what was a proper amount of alimony and counsel fees if any, to be allowed.

The hearing of the motion before the referee continued upwards of four months. The referee has lately reported that the plaintiff should receive $30 per week from the commencement of the suit, and $250 counsel fee.

The plaintiff now moved to confirm the report; which is strongly contested on the part of defendant. The case is not finished. Samuel J. Glassey and Charles M. Emerson for the motion. David E. Wheeler and John McKeon opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stewart vs. *Kopke Blote et al.*—Motion to set aside an injunction obtained by the plaintiff. The case is, that in December, 1858, the defendants commenced suits against the Sheriff for certain funds which he held, arising from the sale of certain property upon mortgages held respectively by the two defendants. The Sheriff in January 1859, obtained an injunction restraining them from any further proceedings in these suits. On the 24th January, 1859, the Sheriff, instead of answering, commenced an interpleader suit under the practice before the code.

The question was whether an injunction could be sustained in such case; whether the Sheriff must not resort to the proceedings in the nature of interpleader provided by the code.

Ordered, That the motion be granted, dissolving the injunction, without costs, and that the plaintiff be at liberty to discontinue all proceedings in the suit in the Common Pleas, stayed till plaintiff may have made a motion in the Superior Court, under § 122 of the code, to substitute Blote, &c., as defendants herein.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for plaintiff; T. B. Barnatz for defendant Kopke.

McCafferty vs. *Barnes.*—Attachment ordered.

People, &c. vs. *O'Connor et al.*—Judgment vacated.

Kissam vs. *Duncan.*—Receiver appointed.

Henry Hanfield et al vs. *George W. Morton et al.*—Motion denied. Order to be entered herein to be settled on notice.

TRIAL TERM.

Malherbe vs. *Willett.*—This case was reported on trial in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury, to-day, found a verdict for defendant.

Isadore Silverstone vs. *Lewis Simon et al.*—Complaint dismissed by default, with costs and 5 per cent. allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Three boys, named William Killing, James Williams and Matthew C. Ferrigan, jointly indicted for grand larceny, were placed at the bar. The last-named pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the House of Refuge. The others went to trial on the indictment and were convicted. Killing was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and Williams to the same institution for two years and six months.

John Murphy and Michael Flannegan pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Cornelius Flynn, James Enright and Patrick Connor also pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Charles Curtiss, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the second degree, and was sentenced to the States Prison for six years and six months.

Alfred Morris, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in robbing a fellow-boarder in the Gramercy House of $150, which he stole from a trunk, in consequence of the absence from the City of the prosecutor, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny. The Recorder, in sentencing him, remarked, that the highest punishment he could award was quite inadequate to his deserts. Sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months, and fined $50, to stand committed till the fine was paid.

Essie Kerrigan pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Bernard Sprince, indicted for burglary, larceny and the receiving of stolen goods, was placed on trial. He was indicted with two others, who demanded separate trials. On October 31 the store of Strong & Co., corner of Church and Warren streets, was burglariously entered, and sewing silk to the value of $2,200 stolen therefrom. The testimony was not sufficient to fix the charge of burglary on Sprince, but the jury convicted him on the indictment for receiving stolen goods. He was remanded for sentence.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Henry Stillman, citation returnable Feb. 14.
Elizabeth Fargee, citation returnable Feb. 17.
Charles Cuche, citation returnable Feb. 18.
Sarah Nicholson, citation returnable Feb. 18.
Eliza Steen Tateosyan, citation returnable Feb. 22.
Josephine M. Jennings, citation returnable March 24.
Archibald Wilson, citation returnable March 24.
John P. Giraud, citation returnable March 21.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Richard B. Stewart, Anthony Schumpf, Margaret Benson, Wm. H. Ellet, Eliza Young, John J. Muller, Andrew Bolune, John F. Diercks, Ann Price, Jane Cipriaut, Jonathan H. Monell.

WILL OF GERARD STUYVESANT.

This will was admitted to probate. Its provisions are exclusively confined to the members of the family of deceased.

Recent Cases.

WIFE SUED AS SURETY FOR HER HUSBAND—CHARGE ON HER SEPARATE ESTATE.

Yale vs. *Dederer.*—(Court of Appeals).—We have been furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in this case, which has been once or twice mentioned in the TIMES. The facts of the case were briefly these:

Mrs. Dederer had signed a promissory note as surety for her husband. She was the owner of a separate estate—three farms in Chenango County; and the plaintiffs sought to enforce payment of the note out of that property. The Supreme Court held that the note could be made a charge on a separate estate.

Held—by the Court of Appeals—1. That prior to the acts of 1848–9, such a note could not have been held a charge on the wife's separate estate.

2. That under the acts of 1848 and '49, the legal disability of the wife to contract debts remains the same as before. But since those acts she may, as incident to the perfect right of property and power of disposition which she takes under the statute, charge her estate for the purposes and to the extent which the rule in equity has heretofore sanctioned in respect to separate estates. The right to charge her separate estate in equity, resulted from the *jus disponendi* which Courts of Equity regarded her as having; and it was a necessary incident of the free enjoyment of her property. It would seem, from reasons quite similar, that she should have the power to charge an estate acquired and held under the statutes referred to. The estate is, it is true, a legal one; but the disability of coverture which prevented her from disposing of or charging such estates in equity, no longer exists.

3. That a wife does not charge her separate estate, real or personal, by signing a promissory note in no way for the benefit of such estate, but merely as surety for her husband. To consider the note or bond of a *feme covert* as a particular appointment of her estate to pay it, in the nature of an execution of a power of disposition, is obviously a mere fiction. A simple engagement to pay money is not, in its nature, an agreement to pay out of any particular fund, and cannot, except by a fiction, be regarded as an appointment or disposition of the fund. The earlier cases on this subject proceeded on a more intelligible principle, which did not require the aid of a fiction. (Citing Norton *vs.* Turville, 2 p. Wms. 145; Peacock *vs.* Monk, 2 Ves. Sen. 193; Helme *vs.* Tenant, 1 Bro. C. C. 20.) These cases did not suggest the fiction of an appointment, but proceeded on the notion of a trust, and the plain equity of requiring a married woman's engagements, entered into for her own benefit, to be satisfied out of the trust estate. Afterwards that fiction was resorted to, which, besides the objection to it as a mere assumption, having not the slightest foundation in fact, worked the actual injustice of rejecting the claims of creditors whose demands were based upon a mere general assumsit for money had and received where there was no written engagement to pay. In such cases the fiction of appointment was too gross to be received; and therefore, as there was no appointment there could be no charge, and so it was held. (Baldwin *vs.* Williams, 2 Ves., jr. 138; Jones *vs.* Harris, 9 Id. 486.) But the still later cases have in terms or effect repudiated the fiction of an appointment, and with it the distinction between the written engagements of a *feme covert* and her general liability for moneys charged, services rendered, or goods sold. The principle which now governs in cases of this kind is, that a wife's separate estate is liable to pay her debts during coverture, in whatever form they are incurred; not because her contracts have any validity at law, nor by way of appointment or charge, but because equity decrees it to be just that they should be paid out of such estate. Of course it is not to be denied that a wife may appoint or specifically appropriate her separate estate to the payment of her own or her husband's debts. She may, if she pleases, even give it to her husband. But contracting the debt is not of itself an appointment or charge.

The principle on which the liability depends cannot be extended to the case of mere suretyship for the husband or a stranger. The obligation of a surety in all other cases is held to be *stricti juris*, and if his consent is void in law, there is no equity founded on the consideration between the principal parties. (Ludlam *vs.* Simond, 2 Caines, case in error.) A married woman is no exception to the rule. Her contract is absolutely void at law, and where she is a mere surety there is no equity springing out of the consideration. If the promise is on her own account, if she on her separate estate receive a benefit, equity will lay hold of these circumstances, and compel her property to respond to the engagement. Where these grounds of liability do not exist, there is no principle on which her estate can be made answerable.

Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Ferris Cushing and Squires for appellant. Henry R. Mygatt for respondent.

CONFISCATION OF GAMBLING IMPLEMENTS.

Willis vs. *Warren*—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—This was an action to recover possession of specific personal property; brought by Robert Willis against C. J. Warren, Property Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The facts were as follows: Justice Connolly, attended by several persons, entered the premises No. 581 Broadway, and there finding some persons engaged in playing cards, arrested them on a charge of gambling. In the apartment in which they were found at play, or upon the premises, there were found certain implements or apparatus for gambling. These were seized and placed in the custody of the defendant, a Property Clerk.

The plaintiff claimed the apparatus then seized, and insisted that he was entitled to have them returned to him, and brought this action to enforce the claim. The defendant having delivered the articles to the Sheriff, now moved for an order compelling the return of them to him. He contended that they were nuisances at common law, possessing none of the attributes of property, and that no action could be brought for their recovery. The plaintiff insisted that the seizure was unlawful, because no warrant was exhibited, and that the detention of the property was unlawful, because it was a deprivation of property without due process of law.

Held by BRADY, J.—1. That the want of a warrant did not aid the plaintiff. There was no proof that the entry of the Justice and his attendants was by force. If, on entering the premises, the Justice was satisfied that the persons therein were engaged in gambling, he would have the right to arrest them without a warrant. (Citing Holley *vs.* Mix, 3 Wend., 350; Taylor *vs.* Strong, 3 Wend., 384; 4 Blackstone Comm. 292; 1 Clutt. Cr. L. 14 id. 19, 20 Commonwealth *vs.* Deacon, 8 S. and R. 47; Knot *vs.* Gay, 1 Root, 66; 2 Hawk c. 12, s. 20.) From these authorities the rule is deducible that any person may, without warrant, arrest another who has committed a felony, either at the time it is committed, or subsequent thereto; and that a Justice of the Peace or constable may, in virtue of his office, and without warrant, not only arrest a person for a felony, but also for any breach of the peace or misdemeanor less than a felony committed in his presence. The arrest in the present case was therefore legal.

2. That the detention of the property by the defendant was legal. When such an arrest is made the seizure of the implements is provided for by law for the two-fold object of using them as evidence of the charge, and that they may be destroyed if conviction follows. It is the policy of the law to destroy gambling apparatus, and the loss incurred by the owner is a part of the punishment inflicted for the offence, which is considered by the law as most mischievous in its consequences to society. Although the act of 1857, (chap. 569.) provides for the destruction of gambling apparatus, it cannot be held to authorize such destruction until after conviction for the offence of gambling, in which such apparatus was employed, but the right to detain it until after the trial of the alleged offence is one vested in the public authorities, and is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution. Property may be taken as a punishment for an offence, but not until the offence is established by conviction. Where the offence is one which is accomplished by the use of the article forfeited, there seems to be great propriety in holding it in the custody of the law until the charge is disposed of; and such is the power conferred in regard to gambling devices. The owner of the property thus held is not without a remedy. He may apply to the Court in which the charge of gambling is pending for the restoration of the property, or he may urge on his trial, and thus acquire it if the complaint be not established. It is clear, however, that he has no remedy by action against a person holding the property as the custodian of the law, while the charge remains undisposed of. He must await that determination.

Education in New-Jersey.

The recent annual examination of the New-Jersey State Normal School occupied four days, and resulted very satisfactorily. The methods pursued in the Model School of Practice for students and graduates from the Normal School were exhibited and practically illustrated on the blackboard and by oral descriptions. During the entire examination, no books were used either by pupils, students or teachers. Everything was brought to the searching test of analysis, application and definite expression. The facility of hand displayed by the students in developing their illustrative drawings was remarkable, and bore satisfactory testimony to the useful and practical character of the methods of instruction pursued in the institution. Numerous sub-lectures were delivered by the young ladies and gentlemen on subjects well calculated to test their habits of thought and the efficiency of their teachers.

Five valedictory lectures were given, on the afternoon of the third day, by graduates, on the following themes:

First—"Mechanical Time-keeping, with a History of Clocks and Watches." This was illustrated by the parts of English, Swiss, and American watches displayed on cards. The theory was described, and the principles of construction illustrated in a very simple and convincing manner; and a sketch of the manufacture of watches by hand and machinery given.

Second—"Ancient and Modern Artillery," illustrated and described from a sling to a bombshell.

Third—"The Sewing-machine." This lecture was illustrated by one of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines, and by drawings on the blackboard, showing the methods of forming the various kinds of stitches made by machinery, with the mechanical principles involved in some of the prominent machines in common use, including a simple and ingenious analysis of the comparative anatomy of motion so exhibited in the various kinds of labor-saving machinery adapted to the farm and household, closing with a practical use and exhibition of the machine. The lecturer, Miss MASKELL, was warmly applauded.

Fourth—"Gothic Architecture," by Miss JONES, was illustrated by several beautiful drawings, and a brief history of its origin and development given.

Fifth—"Galvanism and its Applications," illustrated by a galvanic battery and apparatus.

The afternoon of the fourth day was devoted to the graduating ceremonies, consisting of a prayer by the Rev. A. K. STREET, readings by "Little ELLA," and an eloquent and thoroughly-practical address on "Education" by Ex-Governor BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Governor B. asserted that the New-Jersey State Normal School was more thoroughly organized, and much more advanced in point of efficiency, than any similar institution in the country, and earnestly commended it to the fostering care of the people and the Legislature. At the close of this address, Prof. PHELPS announced the names of twenty-five young ladies and fourteen young men for the honors of graduation.

From the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, which was read before the Legislature, by R. S. FIELD, Esq., on the last day of the examination, it appears that there are now in the Institution 84 young men and 180 young women, making a total of 264 students. The whole number received since its organization is 539. There are eighteen teachers connected with the Institution.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes; 3,442 bbls. and 1,450 sacks Flour; 1,430 bushels Wheat; 562 bushels Malt; 738 pkgs. Provisions, and 154 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 75@$5 87½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is generally well supplied with desirable qualities of work. The demand is steadily improving, especially from the South. The Western and local jobbers are buying rather lightly at present here. Some of the leading City dealers are now about closing contracts with manufacturers for such supplies as they are likely to require. The demand for shipment is moderate. The latest accounts from California are not encouraging. Prices are generally very firm, and some styles are increasing in value. We now quote the principal styles thus: Men's thick and kip boots, $2 @$2 75; Boys', $1 25@$2; Youths', $1@$1 50; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys', 80c. @$1 30; Youths', 65c.@80c.; Men's russet brogans, $1 10 @$1 30; Boys', 80c.@$1; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 75@$4 50; Boys, $2@$2 50; Youths', $1 50@$1 75; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys', 90c.@$1 15; Youths', 70c.@85c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c. @$1 15; Misses', 75c.@85c.; Childrens', 50c.@60c.; Women's grain and split boots, 72½c.@95c.; Misses', 62½c.@70c.; Children's, 40c.@50c.; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1@$1 75; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 50c. @60c.; Ladies' kid and goat boots, 92½c.@$1 35; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c.@$1; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 62½c.@$1 65. Our merchants continue to complain of the difficulty of collecting old debts in some of the Western States, though for some time past the principal Western buyers have been making more satisfactory remittances. In Boston, the bulk of the sales, last week, was to Southern buyers, whose custom was so eagerly competed for that some styles of goods were obtainable as low as they could be manufactured at the present cost of stock, leaving merely a nominal profit. The inquiry for California was limited. According to the Boston *Shipping List*, manufacturers were actively employed, many of them having orders for some time ahead. The total clearances at the Boston Custom-house, since Jan. 1, have been 21,265 cases, against 20,074 cases same time in 1858. In Philadelphia, trade has slightly improved within a week. A few Western buyers had appeared there.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, sales having been made to-day of only 50 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c.; 111 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; some Rio Skimmings, at 10¼c.@10¾c.; with 150 bags prime Angosturas, and 120 bags St. Domingo on terms not disclosed.

COPPER—Refined Ingot finds ready buyers at from 23¾c.@25c., chiefly at 24½c.@25c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in other kinds have been unimportant.

COTTON—The market is freely supplied with ordinary and middling grades, which are heavy and declining. The finer qualities are sparingly offered, and holders are not disposed to make any material concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported to-day of about 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c., and do. Orleans at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

FISH—All kinds are in limited request, yet prices are generally unaltered. Dry Cod, $3 75@$4 37½ ⅌ cwt. Large No. 1 Mackerel, $15 25@$15 50; large No. 3 do., $9 75@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 25 @$4 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, $28@$30 for scaled, and $18@$20 for No. 1 ⅌ box. Dutch Herring, $1 56½ @$1 62½ ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The principal holders are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers. Hence, the latter are purchasing reservedly. Sales have been reported of 8,250 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 60@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is inactive, yet firm. The supply is limited. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in more request at about previous figures. Sales 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for mixed to straight brands; and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ barrel. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@ $4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ barrel. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@ $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ barrel. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,500 boxes old Valencia Raisins at 2¼c.@2¾c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are sparingly offered, at prices above the views of most buyers; hence business is restricted, though the demand is fair. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels, including very good White Michigan, part at $1 50; and ordinary Milwaukee Club at $1 20, with small lots of other descriptions at proportionate rates, ⅌ bushel. Corn is less sought after, and prices are somewhat nominal. Holders are asking for sound lots more than buyers are inclined to pay. Nothing has been done in old mixed Western. The sales of new Corn have been confined to 7,500 bushels at 80c. for damaged White Southern; 81c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 83c.@86c. for sound White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at old figures. Barley is moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales, 8,700 bushels fair State at 85c.@ 90c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are saleable and steady.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales have been made in Boston of 250 bales, part at 9¾c. each, 6 months' credit.

HEMP—Has been sparingly sought after at unaltered prices. In Boston sales have been made of 50 bales Jute at $90, and 5 tons Russian at $200 ⅌ ton, 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Desirable lots of last year's growth are in fair request. Other kinds are partially neglected here. We continue to quote crop of 1858 at 10c.@18c.; old, 2c.@5c. ⅌ ℔. The Cooperstown *Journal* notices "more activity in the Hop market in that locality. Second and third rate Hops of last year's growth, as well as better grades, have commanded an advance on previous rates, and large purchases—in proportion to what remained in the hands of growers—have been made. Strictly prime and 'first sorts' are worth from 15c.@17c.; inferior, 10c.@14c. It is estimated that about 7,600 bales of Hops were harvested in the county of Otsego last year—less than one-half of a full crop—of which 756 bales remain in the hands of the growers, and the dealers hold, unsold, (with what they have purchased in other counties,) about 550 bales—total in Otsego, 1,306 bales, which is undoubtedly the smallest amount of new Hops ever held in that County on Feb. 1. In Madison, Herkimer, Oneida, Schoharie—the other principal hop-growing counties—dealers and growers are said not to hold to exceed 1,000 bales of new Hops. All the rest of the State may be set down at 250 bales. Total new Hops in the hands of growers and country dealers in this State, about 2,350 bales. The total crop harvested may be set down at about 15,500 bales.

IRON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 tons Scotch Pig at $29 50, the range being from $28@$30 ⅌ ton, 6 months' credit. Bar and Sheet Iron continued quiet.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in good request at from $5 65@$6 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Other kinds have not varied, disagreeing about prices. Stock in first hands this morning 79,689, against 322,912 same date last year.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of Sole have been fair. Prices have been sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 40@41c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign is partially neglected. 35 hhds. Muscovado sold at 26c.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Prices of Turpentine are well sustained, but the market is quiet. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold, in lots, at 49½c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is in demand and is firm. Common Resin is rather inactive at $1 72½@$1 75 ⅌ 310 ℔s. 350 bbls. No. 1 Resin have been sold, to-day, at $3 50@ $4 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in request, including prime to choice crude Whale at 58c.@60c., and good to choice crude Sperm at $1 46@$1 50 ⅌ gallon. Red, Olive and Palm oils have been lightly dealt in at old figures. Linseed has been moderately inquired for at 70c.@71c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is less active to-day, yet prices are steady. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Feb. 7, sales were made of 200 bbls. crude Sperm at $1 50, and 2,775 bbls. crude Whale at 49c.@60c., according to quality, ⅌ gallon. Sales were also made in Nantucket of 150 bbls. crude Sperm at $1 46; in Falmouth, of 600 bbls. do., on private terms; and in Edgartown, of 800 bbls. crude Whale, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, 1859	902	——	1,500
Same time last year	2,075	120	95,100

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after and is somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls. in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess; $18 for old Mess; about $17 25 for thin Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats find ready buyers, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at 8½c. @10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in fair demand at, however, languid prices; sales 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12½c.@12¾c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk, and is firm. The transactions comprise 570 bbls., in lots, at $9@ $10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $6@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 400 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool finds ready buyers, including Fine at $1 25@$1 47½, and Ground at 95c. ⅌ sack. Other kinds are unchanged.

SPICES—Are moderately inquired for, and are stiffly held.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 635 hhds. mostly New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8¾c., with Melado at 5c.; and (reported) about 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 ℔s. prime at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TIN—The demand has been limited for Banca, active for Straits, and fair for Plates, at uniform prices.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request at steady rates, including Polar and Ochotsk at 90c., and South Sea at 70c.@72c. ⅌ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Feb. 7, sales have been made of 12,000 ℔s. Polar, 6,000 ℔s. Ochotsk, and 6,000 ℔s. South Sea on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales since our last: 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements to-day comprised 300 barrels Resin, at 2s.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 50 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 129 barrels Pork, by a clipper ship, at 4s. 3d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. For other ports the engagements were restricted, and rates were essentially unaltered.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

READ THIS!—THE SUBSCRIBER, A BUSINESS man, having an established wholesale produce trade, regular and good, desires an active young man to join him at once on fair and equal terms in conducting the business. No bonus; but a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000 necessary. References exchanged. A man with country acquaintance preferred. Address CASH TRADE, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The large six-story building, No 69 Bowery, having been seven years established as a furniture warehouse, for sale or to lease for a term of years, with or without the stock and good will of the business. This is one of the most desirable buildings and the best location in the City for this trade. Apply on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME CAPITAL AND of large acquaintance through the country, wishes to connect himself as a partner with a house in the book trade; he would give his whole attention to business; satisfactory references given and required. Address J. S. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A crockery store, doing a good business, in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; an excellent opportunity for a person with a small capital. Address, for further particulars, W. H. C., Box No. 466 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000, capable of taking charge of the inside business of a woolen manufactory, near Pittsburg. Address S. CUTHBERT & SON, Pittsburg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PUPILS' FIRST PRIMER IN MUSIC.

By FRANCIS H. BROWN. At the present day many parents desire to have their children play the piano-forte or some other musical instrument. In order to do this well, a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music is essential. No pupil can ever make a good player upon any instrument without understanding clearly the first principles of music. To furnish this most desirable information in a manner so simple and easy that it cannot fail to be remembered by even the youngest child, as well as to prepare the pupil for the music teacher is the object of the Pupil's First Primer.

By its aid mothers of families can teach their children the rudiments of music, thus saving themselves a great expense, and the music teacher many hours of valuable time. As a class-book for schools and seminaries it is earnestly recommended.

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OSBORN & VINCENT,
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Just received, at GENIN'S Bazaar,
Two thousand Night Caps, at half price,
From 50 cents to $2 25.
The cheapest goods in the City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
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VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS now receiving from ship *Lorenzo*, in new patterns, Crossley's make, for sale at low prices at retail by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
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Six doors East of Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14-spring for $15.
C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.
N. B.—No connection with the next store.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRIES,) now receiving from ships *Escort* and *Great Western*, comprising a variety of patterns, at last year's prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 272 Canal and 31 Howard-st.,
6 doors east of Broadway.

LECTURES.

SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY, ESQ., IN REPLY TO SIGNOR MONTI, OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Subject: *True Spiritualism*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Reply to Signor Monti's Arguments against Spiritualism.* Admittance 10 cents in the evening.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—"Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization."—Prof. GUYOT'S Course on this subject will begin at the Historical Society, by an introductory, open to all, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, and be continued at the same place on MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week, at 2 o'clock, P. M. This course, which will extend into May, will discuss the subject under two general heads:

I.—THE EARTH IN ITSELF. Which will embrace the study of the surface, or the general distribution of land and water; arrangement and characteristic forms of continents; the oceans and their islands; general laws of the physical structure of the globe, and characteristic features of the relief of the continental masses; the basin of the oceans; drainage of the continents, or the river systems regulated by their plastic forms; hydrographic basins compared; the marine currents. 2. THE ATMOSPHERE, or the general laws of climate; distribution of heat; land and sea climate; circulation of the winds; distribution of rains; influence of altitude on climate; line of perpetual snow; the glaciers and their phenomena. 3. THE ORGANIZED BEINGS, or general laws of the distribution of plants and animals, with special regard to forests and economical plants.

II.—THE EARTH IN ITS RELATION TO MANKIND. Embracing the earth in the service of man; harmonies of nature and of history; the great terrestrial contrasts. 2. THE LAND HEMISPHERE AND THE WATER HEMISPHERE: their characteristics, &c., &c. 3. THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD; their physical characteristics; their peculiar functions in nature and civilization; the three continents of the North and the three continents of the South; the physical characteristics of each group; laws of distribution of the human races; individual character and special functions of each continent as a part of the terrestrial organism; South America, Africa, Australia—the continents of nature; Asia, Europe, North America—the continents of civilized man.

III.—CONCLUSIONS.

Admission to the Course, $5. For Alumni of the College, of the University and Free Academy of the degree of A. M., of not more than three years' standing, and for members of the Mercantile Library Association and Students of Theological Seminaries, the price of tickets will be $3.

Tickets may be had at the College, of the Janitor of the Historical Society, and of the Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association.

CHAS. KING, President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will deliver the fifth Lecture of the series at the Hall of the Society, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Columbus.*

Tickets 50 cents—may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House, and at the library. Number of tickets limited to 500.

E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The seventh Lecture in the Course, will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, "The Learned Blacksmith," in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the 28th of February. Subject—*Christian Commonwealth.*

SPIRIT MEDIUMS.—HOW THEY MANAGE TO DECEIVE PEOPLE.—Dr. W. L. F. VON VLECK will expose the various tricks of professed Spirit Mediums, in a Lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, to commence at 7½ o'clock. The lecturer will produce "mysterious raps," write in a surprising manner, and give "tests," &c., *à la* Mrs. Coan, J. B. Conklin, G. A. Redman, and other "mediums:" the manner of doing which will be fully explained. Admission, 15 cents.

THE REV. I. S. KALLOCH, OF BOSTON, will lecture before THE NEW-YORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, at the great Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Subject—*The Future of the Republic.* Doors open at 6¾; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal hotels, music and book stores, and at the door.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S FIRST SUNDAY READING—SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway, west side. Scriptures and Sacred Poetry, Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Longfellow's Sandalphon the Angel, &c.

THE GREAT COMET LECTURE.—PROF. MITCHEL will deliver his great lecture on *Comets*, in the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING. Course tickets, $1; single, 50c., at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION TO GLASS CUTTERS.

Our apprentice, MICHAEL POWERS, having left our service without permission, we hereby caution all persons against employing him, and 25 cents reward will be given for information as to his whereabouts.

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PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.

MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (*Sun* Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
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Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
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will always meet with the hearty approval of a
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GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.
The management would respectfully inform the public that
MR. JEFFERSON'S ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place on next
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1859,
on which occasion the successful comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
in which he has achieved such a world-wide celebrity, will be presented, with other entertainments.
Box Book now open.

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The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats $2
Admission ticket .... $1 | Family circle .... 50 cents.
Amphitheatre .... 25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinee may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
GRAND CONCERT OF
THE NEW-YORK ALLEGEMEINE SAENGERBUND,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.
The German Liederkranz and several distinguished artists, have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Noll's Band of sixty members has been secured for the evening.
Full particulars will be given in a few days.
Tickets for sale at the principal music and bookstores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 1 and 6½; to commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
NIXON & CO.'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, will be given
TWO MATINEES
OF
JACK
THE GIANT KILLER,
received with delight and shouts of laughter, prepared expressly for ladies and children.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DAN RICE,
THE TALKING HORSE,
EDUCATED MULES.
Thursday and Friday evenings.
FULL EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE,
together with the imposing, original and immensely successful
CURRICULUM;
OR ANCIENT SPORTS OF ROME.
NO PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.
In preparation, and will soon be produced, upon a scale of great magnificence, a great equestrian pageant, entitled THE TURNOUT; Or, Exploits of the Days of Chivalry.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
To be followed by the drama of the
WANDERING BOYS.
To conclude with the pantomime of
DON JUAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11,
The entertainment will commence with
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
Mose .... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the Comedy of
THE DEBUTANTE.
NOVELTY.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 11, 1859.
The performance will commence with
JACK SHEPPARD.
To be followed by
LITTLE KATY;
Or, THE HOT CORN GIRL.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burletta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
SATURDAY EVENING, 12th inst.,
Charles Dickens'
CHRISTMAS CAROL!!
Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE. The NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS, AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. This famous troupe administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the daintiest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten, 13c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COURAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*, Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the door-keepers. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A GREAT CHANCE TO CASH PURCHASERS.—Beautiful rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, just finished, carved legs, full round corners. Price $240, usual price $350; second-hand seven-octave for $125; one rosewood 6½-octave, City maker, for $110. Several others equally low. McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av. References to 1,600 sold in this City.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.—A $400 instrument, with stool and music, for nearly half its value for cash, as the family wants the money; splendid tone and touch, scalloped keys, iron frame, beautifully ornamented, best City makers. Apply at the residence, No. 7 2d-st., near Bowery.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PARlor or church organ for sale, with case, splendidly decorated in gold and colors, 10 stops, 1½-octave pedals; price $850; to be seen at the organ factory No. 172 Centre-st., corner of Canal-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A SOPRANO AND A CONtralto desire an engagement in a choir, where the highest standard of sacred music is preferred. Address J. N. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TWO SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, very little used, and as good as new; price $165 and $175—decided bargains; at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SPLENDID TONE PIANO, with pearl keys, inlaid, &c., will be sold a bargain. Inquire at No. 358 Bowery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

A MEDIUM SIZE IRON SAFE, IN PERFECT order, and office desk for sale cheap. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, Stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—DON PASQUALE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE LITTLE SAVAGE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—DABUANTE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE—JACK SHEPPARD—LITTLE KATY—TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—IVANHOE—WANDERING BOYS—DON JUAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail-Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are two steamers now due from Liverpool with news from Europe—the *Indian*, at Portland, and the *America*, at Halifax—the former with four day's later advices, and the latter with a week's. There were no signs of either at 11 o'clock last night.

Various matters of importance occupied the attention of Congress yesterday, though no definite action was had on either of them. Voluminous speeches were the order of the day. In the Senate, the Tariff question was debated by Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, against, and Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, in favor of Mr. BIGLER's protection views, when the subject was postponed until to-day. The Senate, after refusing to take up Mr. SEWARD's resolution to admit the Indiana contestants to the floor, then considered the bill appropriating $30,000,000 towards the acquisition of Cuba. The time until the adjournment was taken up by Messrs. FOOT, of Vermont, and PUGH, of Ohio, in the elaboration of their respective views. In the House, the whole subject of the Nebraska contested election case was laid on the table. This action has the effect of continuing the present delegate in his seat. Mr. STEPHENS reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Territories, the bill for the admission of Oregon. In his accompanying remarks, he asserted that the population of the Territory must be at least 60,000, and that he believed it to be above 100,000. After considerable debate, which assumed a partizan character, the vote on the bill was made the special order for Saturday at noon. The usual evening session was held for general debate.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday which authorizes the Attorney-General to institute a suit to determine the title to the Washington Market ground. It was laid on the table, to await the report of the Special Committee on the subject. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was passed. The bill creating a new Board of Health for this City, and putting the City Inspectorship in the hands of medical officers, was reported favorably. Notice was given by Mr. SPINOLA of a bill to prevent the establishment of Quarantines on either Long or Coney Island. In the Assembly, the Canal Tax bill was discussed at considerable length in Committee of the Whole, and finally made the special order for Wednesday next.

The California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, with advices from San Francisco to the 17th of January. The news is in some respects interesting. A mass meeting of Hebrews and Protestants, very largely attended, had been held, to denounce the action of the Catholic authorities with reference to the boy MORTARA. The coinage at the San Francisco Mint for the week ending Jan. 15, was $12,000, while the deposits had been 11,672 ounces. MARTIN GALLAGHER, one of the men banished from San Francisco by order of the Vigilance Committee, had recovered $3,000 damages from the captain of the vessel in which he was conveyed to the Sandwich Islands. Latest advices from Honolulu report the whaling season closed. The numbers of whalers which had arrived was 218, which brought in 130,000 barrels of oil. A terrible storm occurred at Honolulu on the 16th of December, which did an immense amount of damage.

An old Californian, recently arrived at Leavenworth from Cherry Creek, brings flattering reports relative to the productiveness of the gold mines in that region. The most perfect harmony prevails among the miners, three thousand of whom are estimated to be scattered along the valley. The population of Denver City is estimated at six hundred. The gold taken from the mines there sells for twenty dollars per ounce.

The Whig Party is not yet entirely extinct—at least in Virginia. The Whigs of that State met in Convention yesterday at Richmond, for the nomination of candidates for State officers. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON presided. The Committee on Nominations reported the name of WILLIAM L. GOGGIN for Governor, and the nomination was received with acclamation. The remaining candidates will be nominated to-day. The Convention is represented to be largely attended.

The Mayor sent a veto Message to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, with his objections to signing the resolution in favor of setting apart the fire telegraph apparatus for the transmission of messages relating to fires only, and continuing the present fire telegraph operators in office during the pleasure of the Common Council. A resolution in favor of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to defend the occupants of West Washington Market against the suit pending against them in which the State is plaintiff, was referred. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Croton Acqueduct Board to furnish a copy of the memorial of that Board to the Legislature, asking that the Croton Board be authorized to make contracts without the authority of the Common Council. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Councilmen, and report without delay what measures are necessary to protect the chartered rights of the City, and, if possible, prevent the passage by the Legislature of acts conflicting therewith. Another resolution, appropriating $5,000 to refit the Comptroller's office, was adopted. Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee appointed to consider the City Inspectorship be discharged, but the Board adjourned without acting upon it.

The Councilmen concurred last evening with the Aldermen, in repealing all previous acts and resolutions in relation to the repairing of the City Hall. The Trustees of the Fire Department petitioned for an appropriation of some lot north of Sixty-second-street, whereon to erect a magazine for the deposit of powder seized by the Fire Wardens. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department. This evening the Board meets to receive the report of the Conference Committees on the tax levy.

The New-York Sanitary Association completed its organization last evening, and passed a series of resolutions, one of which sets forth the necessity of adopting a system for the drainage of the City. The principal representatives of the daily Press of this City were elected honorary members of the Association.

The Council of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, gave an entertainment to their friends last night, on the occasion of opening their new rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Addresses were made by Rev. Doctor HAWKS, and other members of the Society.

Under the head of Recent Cases will be found an important decision of the Court of Appeals:—YALE *vs.* DEDERER. The Court decide that a promissory note signed by a married woman *as surety* cannot be made a charge against her separate estate, although such estate is held by her under the acts of 1848 and 1849.

Judge BRADY has decided, in WILLIS *vs.* WARREN, that gambling implements found in the possession of a person arrested on a charge of gambling, may lawfully be held by the authorities to await the result of his trial. He cannot in the meantime maintain an action for them.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute, last evening, the candidates nominated as the "regular ticket" were elected for the year 1859. The names are given elsewhere in the TIMES.

The Shoe and Leather Dealers of New-York held their first annual dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The reported sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,000 bales, Middlings closing ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower. Flour, and Wheat and Corn were held more firmly, but were not very active. Pork was in brisk request, at rising prices. Lard, Beef, Rice and Sugars were in good demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

Cotton in Cuba.

There are some countries in the world which are fairly embarrassed by the abundance of their own revenues. As the demands of the world's commerce vary, the industries of these too fortunate nations vary with them; and the land which fed mankind to-day, to-morrow clothes them. Such a country is Cuba, lying in the very central line of the most important commerce of modern times, and enjoying, in her combined advantages of soil and climate, all necessary facilities for supplying our modern civilization with the most various staples of luxury and of comfort.

That the enterprising race which peoples our great Republic should design to make such an island our own, is by no means surprising. Nor ought we to be astonished that Spain, the actual possessor, should be specially indisposed to part with her Aladdin's Lamp, at the very moment when this expansion of enterprise over all the world promises to develop anew, and with a more vigorous impulse than ever, the magnificent elements of Cuban wealth.

A generation since, Cuba was rapidly rivaling the richest countries of South America and the East in the production of coffee. Its sudden development of the sugar-interest came in to arrest this tendency, and the picturesque *cafétate* was quite abandoned in the pursuit of the new and more profitable culture. Coffee was given over to other tropical regions, such as Brazil, whose crop rose from 270,000,000 pounds in 1848 to 320,000,000 in 1855, and Ceylon, whose production has doubled in the last seven years. Sugar became the passion of the Cuban planter; and this not because the growth of coffee in Cuba had ceased to be actually profitable, but simply because the growth of sugar was so enormously profitable as to absorb the altogether inadequate capital of the island. But the sugar production even in Cuba requires an extensive original outlay, and tends rather to build up a splendid agricultural aristocracy than to increase that great and prosperous middle class which is the only sure basis of national affluence and strength. The Cuban farmer, as distinguished from the planter, has heretofore been addicted to the culture of tobacco as the only brilliantly profitable occupation within his reach. But in the tobacco culture, as in the production of sugar, Cuba holds out immense opportunities to foreign capital and foreign labor; and the vast extent of the undeveloped resources of the island has at last begun to attract thither the attention of capitalists bent on encouraging still another culture, which may be pursued by the great proprietor and the small landholder alike, and which cannot possibly be pushed forward by the most vigorous efforts of the strongest combinations of enterprise and capital, so fast as to outrun the demand of the advancing world.

A joint stock company has been formed in England, Spain and Cuba, with a branch in this country, which, under the name of the *Algodenera*, or "Cotton Society" of Havana, proposes to introduce and foster the cultivation of cotton in the Island of Cuba. This Company represents a capital of four millions of dollars, and has already received the sanction and protection of the English and Spanish Governments—the efficient Consul-General of England in Cuba, Mr. CRAWFORD, presiding over its interests in Havana, and the Spanish Government, by a decree dated on Sept. 16 of last year, having conceded to it the privilege of importing cotton-seed free of duty, for the carrying out of its plans. It is authorized either to buy or lease lands suitable for the growth of cotton, and to make advances to cotton-growers in the Island. It has already nearly two hundred thousand acres of land under its own control, and has distributed seed-cotton to a large number of planters. The active cooperation of the Cotton Society of Manchester, which is so energetically engaged in pushing the cotton culture throughout Africa, has been given to this new attempt to raise up a rival at the very doors of the cotton-planting South; and so far advanced are the prospects of the Company that the present year will undoubtedly find cotton enrolled among the regular exports of the "ever-faithful Island."

The moment is opportune for the movement. The disturbances in India have seriously affected the large export of cotton from that country to England, and the Cubans have only to establish their capacity as cotton-growers to seize their place at once and keep it in the great cotton market of the world. Of the excellent quality of the Cuban cotton no doubts can be entertained. The soil and climate of the Island are not less favorable to this crop than to the tobacco and sugar crop, in which it already holds so conspicuous a rank. The pressure of capital on the great centres of commerce, will force a large accession to the resources of the Cuban Company, as soon as the success of the enterprise shall begin to be fairly appreciated; and within a few years at furthest we may expect to see the Cuban cotton-trade ranging side by side with that of the most prosperous Southern States of the Union.

What the effect of this new feature in the Cuban question may be upon the political affinities of our cotton-planting politicians yet remains to be seen. As Louisiana already begins to frown Cuba out of the Union for her saccharine wealth, Carolina and Alabama will probably raise their voices in earnest deprecation of her admission, when she comes bearing with her her lusty cotton bales.

These aspects of the interesting enterprise, now so auspiciously begun, will probably secure for it the most anxious attention of that curious chivalry which always approves itself as cleverly business-like in dealing with Southern commercial staples, as it is magnanimous and lavish in handling questions of merely Federal economy, or in establishing regulations over purely Northern industry and trade.

The Court of Appeals.

The Senate have recently passed, on motion of Mr. DIVEN, a resolution for a reorganization of the Court of Appeals. It is proposed that the Court shall consist of *six* Judges, to be elected by the State at large, and each to hold office *twelve* years.

In speaking, a few days since, of Mr. COLEMAN's measure for the same general object, we took exception to the short tenure of office—four years only—which his bill proposed. It requires considerable time to train a good Judge. Many diverse qualities must unite. He must be learned in precedents; yet not so deferential to them that he cannot mould the law to match the growing and changing form of the times. He must be progressive, always ready with new ways to reach the ends of justice in new cases; yet must not despise the old roads. He must have a just confidence in his own judgment; yet no man more needs to exercise the most candid appreciation of other men's views. He must be prompt and ready of action; yet must have great grace of patience in waiting. He needs possess a clear and ready apprehension of complex facts; and also must excel in profound philosophical discernment of principles. Even where these traits exist in a high degree of native force in the character, it takes some length of experience to discipline them to a just equilibrium. Four years is not time enough to make a good Jurist. It takes more than that time to season the stuff. Twelve will be much better, and Mr. DIVEN does good service to the cause of jurisprudence by his suggestion.

To lengthen the tenure of the judicial office (not only in the Court of Appeals but in the other Courts) would also tend to check another growing mischief; the custom of ex-Judges practicing law. There ought not to be the frequent necessity which now exists for a Judge to leave the bench and resume practice. There would be, without doubt, an etiquette which would prevent it, if the tenure and compensation of the judicial office were not so low that a Judge often finds himself defeated of a reelection while yet in the prime of his powers, and still under as great a necessity as ever of laboring for his support. He *must* return to to practice. Under such an organization of the judiciary, it is right and proper that he should. But the practical consequence of this state of things is, that our New-York Bar is becoming full of ex-judges. The Bench itself, is coming to be, in the eyes of many aspirants, a sort of superior law school; a good place in which to get a thorough legal education and a first-rate diploma. The post in itself is not much; but to be a Judge a few years gives one a valuable experience, and to have been a Judge gives a valuable reputation. A lawyer, young, capable and active, seeks, under the present state of things, a seat on the Bench, even to fill a short vacancy, as the best passport to a prominent and lucrative position at the Bar. We have thus, in this City alone, ten or a dozen Ex-Judges in practice in various walks of the profession; and the number is liable to increase with each revolution of the Bench.

This state of affairs is fatal to the authority of adjudged cases. We do not desire to see a deference for precedent merely, as such, dominant in our Courts. We do not ask that decided cases should be followed blindly, and without reference to the soundness of the reasons on which they rest. A Court which is fit to be trusted to decide at all, may be trusted to overrule its own decisions when a fair and candid investigation discovers them to be erroneous. But what is the prospect of a candid examination when the ex-Judges argue against the decision of their own Courts. What chance is there that the decisions of this year shall stand, when the very Judge who pronounces them may be hired next year to argue them down, explain them away, or set them aside? It is not uncommon in our Courts to hear an adjudged case canvassed by a member of the very bench which determined it, now practicing at the bar, who gives a full narrative of how it came to be so decided; how the Court never meant to decide as much as the reporter states; how this point and that point which he now urges escaped their attention, as he has reason to know, since it was not once mentioned in the private consultation of Judges, &c., &c. Indeed there is a current story among the profession that two eminent ex-jurists of this State, one formerly a leading member of the late Court of Errors, the other of the present Court of Appeals, met each other more recently as antagonists at the Bar in a certain cause; and that each of them relied in chief upon a decision of the Court of last resort, in which the opinion of the Court was rendered by his opponent. Under such circumstances as these the ransacking investigation which is given to former decisions is about as much like that respectful consideration which they should receive, as a *post-mortem* examination is like good nursing. This mischief, it will also be observed, is additional to the danger of giving so much scope to the sway of mere personal authority as is done when an open question, even, is argued before a youthful and inexperienced Judge by an ex-Judge of established reputation as a jurist.

There are some of our Judges whose term of office we would willingly see shortened. But for the most part the present incumbents need only *experience* to qualify them for eminent usefulness in their posts. Experience is needed in the judicial office more than in almost any other, and we hope reformers of our present system will provide opportunity for the attainment of this qualification.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES—PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH IT.—On Wednesday, Mr. KING, of this State, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, looking to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty existing between the United States and the British North American Provinces. That treaty took effect in March, 1855. It exempts from duties the following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States or of the said Provinces, to wit:

> "Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wood, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grind stones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured tobacco and rags."

We trust this movement on the part of Senator KING will not succeed. The treaty has been in operation not quite four years; but it has most materially increased the trade between this country and the British Provinces. That such trade must be mutually beneficial is simply a truism. Why, then, should Mr. KING seek to hamper it? It is no part of our business to assign motives for his conduct in this regard; but his remarkable proposition compels us to believe that he has yielded to the pressure of some local interests rather than to enlightened considerations of public policy, in thus assailing a measure whose general benefits are already manifestly important. Instead of seeking to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. KING would better consult the interest of both countries by extending its provisions to all articles the produce of either. Nothing can be more clear than the fact that a tariff between the United States and the British Provinces is not a measure either of revenue or protection. With a land, lake and river frontier of a thousand miles, it could not be doubtful, even if experience had not demonstrated the fact, that the enforcement of impost laws must cost more than the revenue they produce. Why, then, impose a burden upon the people on both sides for no beneficial purpose? Aside from the fact that the British Provinces are under a Government other than our own, there is no reason why the entire system of frontier custom-houses should not be abolished, so far as domestic productions are concerned. An unrestricted traffic is mutually beneficial, with the balance of advantage largely on our side. If Mr. KING would propose the entire abolition of customs duties between the United States and the adjacent British Provinces, so far as the productions of both are concerned, he would better consult the interests of all parties. The relations of intercourse between us and our provincial neighbors are too intimate to admit of vexatious and costly tariff restrictions.

Commercial Quackery.

Mr. Consul BAYLOR writes from Belgium to the State Department, unfolding what he styles a "very simple plan" for a "direct reciprocal and independent trade between the tobacco and cotton States of America and the continent of Europe." His plan also contemplates the direct exportation of European goods to Southern ports, and selling them in various parts of the cotton and tobacco States by means of Fairs.

We fear that Mr. BAYLOR exposes his own simplicity, even more conspicuously than that of his "plan." Under the circumstances which at present govern trade, cotton is already shipped from the Southern ports of the Union to Brussels, Hamburg, Bremen and other ports on the continent of Europe. These direct shipments are constantly increasing in extent and frequency, and will no doubt go on augmenting every year. But their increase belongs to the laws of trade rather than to any special means which all the American Consuls on the continent can adopt. They depend on the foreign orders, the state of the exchanges, the relative condition of the markets, and the means of the parties engaged in the traffic. Where they depend on credit, either the shipments themselves or their paper representatives, in the shape of Bills of Exchange or Bills of Lading, must pass through one or other of the great money centres. And we mean no offence to Mr. Consul BAYLOR when we say that he cannot create money centres. Cotton may be one-quarter of a cent per pound cheaper in Charleston than it is in New-York, but exchanges may also be four per cent. dearer in the former than in the latter port, to say nothing of the contingent impossibility of reimbursing in Charleston direct on the continental port, by reason of there being no takers for bills on the minor markets of Europe. Some of the bills which are drawn in Southern ports on Liverpool, it is not too much to say that nine-tenths of them have to come up to New-York for negotiation, simply because New-York is the money centre.

So, likewise, in regard to foreign goods to be sold in this country. If they are ordered by Northern or Southern merchants, they must necessarily be paid for in centres where the paper representatives of exported value are readily negotiable—say in London or Paris. The only change that could be made by Southern importers, therefore, would be to avoid the passage of those remittances through New-York, where they now have to pay a toll or commission to the New-York banker. But such a system would naturally require either a very much larger amount and extension of credit than are ever to be met with outside of the great money centres, where even credit is based on a certain stability of antecedents and position. Moreover, direct foreign import trade invariably culminates in the great centres where variety is at once a necessity and consequence of widely diffused business, and not in small outposts where local transactions of a retail character are—in the absence of the means of extending such credits as are to be obtained in the larger cities—the principal dependence of the "out-of-town" merchant. Mr. Consul BAYLOR's unaided intelligence and perseverance, be they of never so high an order, cannot alter these facts and inevitable tendencies. But for the laws which regulate trade, the occasional spasmodic efforts of Philadelphia and Boston, on the Baylor plan, (which is not entirely original with that official,) would long ago have been successful. It is, nevertheless, soothing in these dull, dry times, to consider the very cool manner in which Mr. Consul BAYLOR talks of bringing, by means of his "simple" plan, and in "the most attractive manner, the goods of the Continent of Europe to the very doors of the Southern people at first cost." Mr. BAYLOR and the gentlemen in Belgium, who, as he reports, coincide with him in the chimerical views with which he would appear to amuse his Consular leisure, will find that the facility in calling spirits of trade out of the vasty depths of established commerce, to the Southern ports, is as nothing compared with the difficulty of making them come there.

There is, however, another Mr. BAYLOR in Venezuela, in the person of Señor CAMACHO, who has presented a very long, if not very deep report, to the Government of Caraccas, in which he recommends that, instead of exporting hides from Venezuela, they should be tanned in that country, and exported in the shape of leather. We cannot but admire the sagacity of Mr. CAMACHO, who has discovered that if such a custom prevailed, Venezuelan labor would be employed to perform what is now done in the United States, to the advantage of American manufacturers. But the difficulty about the matter—and it is one which, although Mr. CAMACHO has overlooked it, is a very important one, indeed,—is, that hides can be better, more effectively, cheaply, and expeditiously tanned in New-York, than they can be in Venezuela. Why this should be so, it matters little to inquire. The fact is sufficient; and after Mr. CAMACHO and his friends shall have tried the experiment of a Venezuelan tannery for a year or two, we scarcely think they will have much stomach even for an investigation into the causes of their failure. It might just as reasonably be asked why hides are imported into the United States at all, seeing how much land we possess on which to graze cattle.

These, however, are the commercial quackeries of uncommercial men, and will be rather amusing than dangerous, if they become fashionable. A Brazilian statesman might possibly demonstrate to his Government what an admirable thing it would be to employ Brazilian capital in the roasting and grinding and even in the boiling of coffee, which might then be brought—like Mr. BAYLOR's continental goods—"to the door" of every restaurateur in the country, all ready for the milk and sugar;—nor would it be inconsistent with such a system if the Roman rag-merchant were to proclaim the saving which would accrue to the Papal States if, instead of exporting the rags, they were made up into paper, and all the New-York journals were printed in the Roman States, and so exported ready for perusal.

Trade Dinners.

"If England were to be swallowed up by an earthquake," DOUGLAS JERROLD once said, "Englishmen would find a spot somewhere to meet and celebrate the event by a dinner." The descendants of old England on this side the Atlantic inherit the family weakness for dinners, and never omit any opportunity that affords a decent excuse for dining together on a large scale. A public dinner affords an opportunity for three peculiarly English practices—stuffing, guzzling and spouting; or, as might be said, if one were ill-naturedly inclined, dining, wining and whining. In addition to the ordinary occasions of public dinners which are constantly occurring—the celebration of public events, the anniversaries of public charities, the receptions of public men and the commemoration of national victories—a new motive for public dinners has recently been discovered, which is peculiarly adapted to a commercial community, and calculated to produce better influences than spring from ordinary public dinners. These are the Trade Dinners, which resemble, in a certain degree, the dinners of the great Guilds of London. The Hardware Dealers have had an annual dinner for several years, and last night the Shoe and Leather Dealers had their first annual dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, and proved, not only that "There is nothing like Leather," but that two of a trade can agree in the most harmonious manner possible. The Shoe and Leather business of New-York is a great and important interest, but it is not equal in magnitude to the trade in Boston, where the transactions in leather amount to the enormous sum of sixty millions of dollars annually. But it is sufficiently large to give employment to a vast capital, which was represented at the festival last night by the leading magnates of the trade in this City.

This movement on the part of the Hardware Dealers, and Leather Dealers, will soon be followed, we have no doubt, by the other great business classes of New-York, and a new impetus may be imparted to the great art of dining, by the efforts of the rival trades to outdo each other in the splendor and *éclat* of their public entertainments. The Goldsmiths of the British metropolis have long been famous for the magnificence of their public dinners, and we may expect that when the same class commence their annual festivals in the metropolis of the New World, they will endeavor to outshine all other tradesmen and merchants in the brilliancy of their set-out. It is rather remarkable, that the least showy and obtrusive of our great commercial classes, should have inaugurated the custom of an annual trade dinner, while our money dealers, bankers, brokers, shipping merchants, dry-goods jobbers, and silk importers, should neglect so excellent an opportunity for advertising their own importance and creating a bond of fellowship to bind them together. What are the Grocers, the Tailors, the Hatters, the Printers and Publishers about, that they do not follow the example set them by their commercial brethren, the Hardware Dealers, and Leather Dealers, and institute an annual trade dinner?

No Place for a Quarantine.

New-Jersey is not alone in repelling Quarantine. Yesterday Mr. SPINOLA, of Brooklyn, gave notice in the Senate, of which body he is a member, that he will presently introduce a bill prohibiting the location of Quarantine on Long Island or on Coney Island.

Where shall this unpopular establishment go? Probably none of our neighbors, insular or other, expect to see it located on Broadway or the Battery. New-Jersey utterly refuses to give it place even for pay; and she must be very much in earnest to refuse any privilege in which her pocket is interested. Long Island, through her Senator, declares she will none of it. Coney Island declines to have her sands polluted by yellow fever. Staten Island has already freed her soil from the detested institution by incendiary violence. Truly we are in a poor way about our Quarantine. Must we indeed create an island in the depths of the sea? And, if so, how far distant will the sovereigns of Long Island, Staten Island and Coney Island require it to be from their shores? The matter becomes more and more complicated. We know that certain parties at Albany—including, as is said, Governor MORGAN—still hope against hope to subdue, with adequate appliances, the stormy virtue of New-Jersey. In this anticipation they are not wholly without historical encouragement. Did not that little State grant, for a consideration, a railroad monopoly in her territory by which every traveler between the two chief cities of the Union is compelled to pay tribute to her treasury? And inasmuch as she was thus willing to sell her reputation, is not Governor MORGAN pardonable for supposing she may still be in the market? Why should she regard Sandy Hook as precious beyond the reach of gold to buy?

But doubtless our Governor is mistaken. Having traded off her self-respect to the Camden and Amboy Company, it is natural that New-Jersey should cling with desperate tenacity to her Sandy Hook. If that were lost, what would she have to live for? What signifies it to her where the Quarantine is, so that it be kept off her own territory? The State of New-York may plant it in the North River, adjacent to low-water mark at Hoboken or Jersey City; for that she has full right to do. But let her not lay profane hands upon Sandy Hook. New-Jersey will never tolerate the invasion of that lovely spot.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will take her farewell of our regular operatic audience to-night in DONIZETTI's sparkling opera of "Don Pasquale," which will be produced for the occasion. It is settled, it seems, that the popular prima donna must return to the inevitable LUMLEY, who is not ruined more than customary at this period of the year. To-morrow there will be a Matinée, when the same opera will be repeated, with other attractions. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI then departs West.

Little ELLA BURNS had a complete triumph at her benefit last evening. In spite of the solemn and earnest adjuration of one of our cotemporaries, the Academy of Music was completely crammed—ladies sitting upon the steps and gentlemen standing in the lobbies and aisles of the building. Her reading was eminently satisfactory, and was received with immense applause. She recited two or three poems embodying various sentiments, and in each evinced the most remarkable appreciation of their nicest shades of meaning, and delivered their words with the most appropriate emphasis, tone and gesticulation. She recited also the part of *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal," her mother reading the part of *Sir Peter*, and did it with wonderful skill and effect. The proceeds of the benefit will, we trust, secure the object contemplated by Mrs. BURNS—namely, to withdraw her child from this severe ordeal and give her budding faculties that due cultivation which they need. Miss BRAINERD, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. GOLDBECK and Mr. BEAMES assisted.

Spots on the Sun.

It is a great thing to have amiable neighbors. It smooths one's pathway in life amazingly to feel sure of sympathy and appreciation under all circumstances. We are doubly blessed in this respect. With a Poet on one side of us, and a Philosopher on the other—both boiling over with the milk of human kindness—there is little left for us to desire on earth. Still, all things human are a little uncertain,—and it now and then happens that our fond friends of the *Herald* and *Tribune* lose for a moment that mild and gentle good-nature which usually pervades their bearing towards the TIMES. The author of "*The Angel's Smile*" and the tender "*Lines to Mary Ann*" is subject to human infirmity even like the rest of us, and now and then falls into a vein which is the reverse of amatory, and which those who don't know him well would be very apt to mistake for nettled and excited malevolence.

We grieve to observe that "the courtesy of Secretary TOUCEY," in giving the TIMES reporter at Washington, upon his application, copies of the official papers concerning the burning of a slaver on the coast of Africa, has stung our neighbor, the Poet of Plum Gut, into a most unpoetical and unnatural spasm of ill-nature;

> "It is a little singular,"—(growls the author of *The Angel's Smile*,)—"that the Secretary should select as a recipient of favors from the Department a journal which is not only Black Republican in its politics, but which has been constant in its personal abuse of the President and the Cabinet. Mr. TOUCEY displays a wonderful amount of that Christian spirit which is generally wanting among politicians, and his meekness is worthy of all admiration."

We are happy to agree with our neighbor. It is a "little singular" that any member of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet should fail to appreciate the *Herald's* claim to exclusive intelligence from all the departments,—especially when Mr. BUCHANAN has issued his special edict that the TIMES is to receive no "favors" from the Secretaries whom the *Herald* styled the other day "the President's head clerks." But if the *Herald* admires Mr. TOUCEY's "meekness," what has the world to say of the President's? After the *Herald* had deluged the country with the foulest personal abuse of Mr. BUCHANAN,—charging him with keeping a disreputable house at Wheatland, with bringing home jugs of whisky on Sunday, in full view of people coming home from church, and with every other enormity which its fertile poetic imagination could conceive, the President repays all its kindness by sending copies of the Message in advance,—by misleading the other papers in order to serve his pet the more effectually, and by every imaginable act of personal subserviency and flattery. When such an example of "meekness" as this is set up by the President,—how can the *Herald* blame his "head clerks" for imbibing something of the same meek and gentle spirit?

Our friend of the *Tribune* is almost as angry as the author of the *Angel's Smile*, because Mr. TOUCEY (whom he supposes to be the Secretary of the *Treasury*,) "hastens to communicate these documents to the New-York TIMES." The *Tribune* is unreasonably envious of our getting hold of a little bit of exclusive news now and then. We never have complained of it for doing the same thing. To be sure the occasion for such complaint has not often arisen: but whenever it has, we have submitted in silence, instead of making the welkin ring with our whinings. The other day, for example, when some enterprising news-monger gave Tuesday's *Tribune* exclusive intelligence of the awful ravages of that *grizzly bear* in Port Chester,—of his havoc among the farmers' stock,—how he destroyed "three cows, one fine ox and several hogs,"—how the monster was finally brought to a stand,—and cornered by a "small party headed by MERRIT S. CLARK (particularly distinguished for dangerous adventures) and THOMAS WILSON and TILLEY JACKSON, two colored men, composing one gang, and *some six* from Byrum, Conn., the other,"—how he tore poor WILSON limb from limb, and so lacerated JACKSON that he is not expected to recover,—and how a handsome sum was raised for WILSON's widow after the bear had been killed,—we submitted in silence to the hard fate which threw all this charming intelligence into our neighbor's hands, and have never once reproached the newsman for so cruelly giving us the go-by. Let the *Tribune* learn wisdom and patience from our example. It ought not to compare *Mr. Toucey* to a "*pullet* which has laid *its* first egg,"—for besides doing him gross injustice, such a simile involves a shocking confusion of sexes in no way creditable to our neighbor's physiological lore.

We hope our brace of brethren will recover their amiability ere long. The author of the *Lines to Mary Ann* must remember that he has now a reputation to lose by such unseemly outbursts of ill-temper so soon after the public display of his *Angel's Smile*.

Ham Sandwiches vs. Turtle Soup.

Let it no longer be published nor believed that an Alderman and turtle soup are synonymous terms. It is not true—at least not if the term turtle soup is used to signify a member of the superior branch of our Common Council. It was all well enough in days of yore, when used to designate the animal as it existed in London, where, at one time, no one could be elected to a seat in the Municipal Councils unless he had short stumpy legs, arms ditto, flabby fat hands, a double chin, a very red face, a mosaic nose, and a promising belly. But the term turtles won't do when used anent a member of our Board. Our Aldermen are not of that ilk. They are to a man, either long, lean and lank; or, if short, still, pale and thin. And then they don't luxuriate in turtle soup—they never need to have their napkins tucked under *their* chins to protect their spotless bosoms. Ham-sandwiches and brandy are the delicacies to which they subscribe when on official service. They say, that as the representatives of a Republican form of Government, they should be simple in their diet and economical in the amount expended for it. So ham-sandwiches and brandy, and (we had nearly forgotten it) a pickle, are just the things for them. It was their confirmed habit in such things that caused them to force the aforesaid abomination into the outraged stomach of the Turkish Vice-Admiral, when he was here. They did not intend to insult him. How should they know that the gastric juice of a Turk would not take hold upon an Alderman's ham? Had they in their innocence any right to suppose that what was the waxed fatness of the land to an Alderman was not fit for a Turk? Certainly not. So as they were going to have a blow-out anyway on the reopening of their Chambers, and the Turk happened along at the time, they, unconscious of the wrong they were doing, insisted upon his taking a sandwich and a brandy tod. That bill, however, they paid themselves; and if his Highness did not complain, whose business was it? But they have been progressing in the sandwich line ever since, until now the city has a bill to pay, and it's a whopper. They were in session as a Board of Canvassers the other day, and feeling a slight sensation of goneness in the region of the pit of the stomach, they ordered a little something of which the following is the result: Nine hundred sandwiches, $54; eight hundred cigars, $40—they didn't give the Turk any cigars; twenty-three bottles of brandy, $46—they did give the Turk a little brandy; ten dozen Scotch ale, $30—they didn't give the Turk any Scotch ale; one box of sardines only $1 50; four dishes of boned turkey, $10—there was no boned turkey for the Turk; eleven dishes of tongue, $11—they gave the Turk a good deal of tongue, more than he wanted; six dishes of crackers, $2—they did give the Turk a piece of cracker; and pickles to the value of $1—they did not give the Turk a piece of pickle. Now, there can be no doubt about the correctness of the above, for Alderman BOOLE vouches for it in every particular. And yet there are some peculiarities about it that ought to be explained. For instance, why nine hundred sandwiches? Why not have gone the round number and eaten a thousand? And if nine hundred sandwiches, why only 800 cigars? That's a trifle short of a cigar to a sandwich, and who ever heard of an Alderman stooping to trifle with a fraction of a cigar. We thought stumps were the exclusive property of promising little vagabonds who loiter in front of drinking saloons. And then only twenty-three bottles of brandy to 900 sandwiches and 800 cigars. We submit, with due deference to Alderman BOOLE, that that is an aldermanic impossibility. The ten dozen of Scotch ale will do. But, then, if they must have ten dozen of Scotch ale, why only one dollar's worth of pickles? Alderman BOOLE, it is only you who can answer these questions, and an admiring public anxiously awaits your response. Don't forget the pickles,—now don't.

DEATH BY FIRE.—A little child of the gardener, living in a house upon the grounds of Mr. STUYVESANT, at Rye, in Westchester County, not far from his own dwelling, set fire to its clothes while playing. In his fright he ran under the bed, and set that and the house on fire. The house was entirely consumed, and the child was burned to death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Holland vs. Mrs. Murphy, or the Advantage of being Married and Single at the Same Time.—In the Spring of 1857, one DANIEL H. MURPHY, now deceased, leased of Mr. CAMILLE C. ROMAGE, a real estate broker, doing business in Barclay-street, certain premises in White-street. As the broker required security for the payment of the rent, the lessee introduced for that purpose one MARGARET HOLLAND, who, to make the thing sure, gave as collateral a mortgage on a house and lot of which she was the fortunate possessor in her own right. During the latter part of the year 1858, Mr. MURPHY died, being at the time somewhat in arrearage for rent. The broker, of course, fell back on the security, but as Miss HOLLAND showed no disposition to square the rent account of the defunct Mr. MURPHY, he was obliged to fall still further back upon the collateral. In other words, he found it necessary to foreclose the mortgage, which he proceeded to do. He had hardly got his legal foot into Court, however, before he was encountered by the defendant, who took the stand, and swore that she was not Miss HOLLAND but Mrs. MURPHY, the afflicted widow of the departed DANIEL. True she *had been* Miss HOLLAND—that was her maiden name—but that was a long time ago, a time, unfortunately for the plaintiff, anterior to that in which she signed the collateral. This ended the case in the Marine Court. Mr. MURPHY's name, as husband, not being affixed to the mortgage, it was of course worthless, and the plaintiff was thrown out of Court. This sudden termination of his suit was something of a surprise to the broker, and presented to his understanding an entirely new kink in woman's rights. Upon mature reflection, however, he worked himself into the conviction that he ought to have a remedy somewhere, and as he had failed to get it by the Civil Code, he concluded to try the Criminal. He accordingly made complaint before a magistrate and had Mrs. MURPHY *alias* Miss HALL arrested on a charge of false pretences. The lady was brought before Justice WELSH yesterday at the City Hall Police Court, and ordered to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. Alderman JOHN P. HENRY, of the Fifth Ward became bondsman, and she returned to her residence.

Sanitary Association.—An adjourned meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. F. E. MATHER, President, in the Chair. The board of officers was completed by the election of a Council of twelve. The entire list is as follows: President, FREDERICK E. MATHER; First Vice-President, John H. Griscom, M.D.; Second Vice-President, Robert B. Minturn; Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; C. R. Agnew, M. D., Recording Secretary; Chas. M. Elliot, Treasurer. The twelve elected members of the Council for the first year are: John M. Watson, M. D., Alfred C. Post, M. D., John Torry, M. D., Peter Cooper, E. L. Viele, C. C. Savage, Joseph M. Smith, M. D., E. R. Peaslee, M. D., Stephen Smith, M. D., Wilson G. Hunt, Prosper M. Wetmore, and Benjamin R. Winthrop. Henry O'Reilly introduced a resolution, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks, urging the necessity of a reform in the system of drainage in this City. Mr. FITCH, of the *Scientific American* believed the insalubrity of this City was owing more to the badly-constructed dwellings and tenement houses, than to the acknowledged defects in sewerage. Mr. WETMORE, Dr. HARRIS, and others, advocated the resolution, and it was adopted. On motion of Mr. HALLIDAY, the By-Laws were so amended as to admit, as honorary members, the representatives of the New-York Press who are connected with the editorial department. A resolution was adopted recommending that a public meeting of all the friends of Sanitary Reform be called at the direction of the Council. The meeting then adjourned to a week from Monday.

Fish from New-Foundland.—The scarcity of fish in our market, and the high prices of such as we have, are, to a great extent, compensated for lately by the continued arrival of cargoes of herring from Fortune Bay, New-Foundland. These fish, which literally swarm in the bays and harbors of Nova Scotia and New-Foundland, are the species known among us as alewives, and are very fat and of fine flavor. The schooner *Sarah E. Smith*, Capt. SMITH, of Gloucester, has just arrived with a cargo packed in snow, being as fresh as the day they were caught: and Fulton Market Pier is thronged with persons who take them away in carts, barrows and baskets for pedling in the City. Captain SMITH sailed on the 20th January, and reports several other vessels loading when he left, for different ports of the United States. There had been little severely cold weather, but on his way off the coast of the island, he was nearly a whole day involved in thick drifting ice. These fish are used largely as bait by the Bank fishermen, each vessel carrying from 2,000 to 3,000. They pay for them from $1 50 to $2 per 100, according to the demand and supply. It is common to find fifty vessels in the bay lending for different parts of the world. Capt. SMITH reports that the schooner *Queen of Clippers*, belonging to Gloucester, sailed in company with him from Louisburg on the 2d of January, across the Gulf, and has not been heard of. He expresses the fear that she may have shifted her ballast, and gone down. He brought home Capt. CROUSE, the skipper of the schooner *Henrietta*, of Gloucester, went ashore and was lost on Mickle Island.

New School-House in the Second Ward.—The Second Ward, which is bounded by Maiden-lane, Park-row, the East River, and Spruce-street, is about to have a public school, an advantage which we believe it has not heretofore enjoyed. The order necessary for its establishment was passed a few evenings since by the Board of Education, and at the same time the necessary appropriation was made. Its local management will, of course, be under the charge of the Ward Trustees, who have just organized by the selection of JOSEPH MANNING as Chairman, and JOHN H. DE FOREST as Secretary. These officers on Monday evening last partly completed their arrangements for teachers, by engaging Mrs. ELIZABETH WOOD GARNETT as principal, and Mrs. OLIVER D. MESSLER as first assistant. Both of these ladies have been long connected with the public schools of this City as teachers. In addition to these there are to be two other females employed. The school, which is to be Primary and Grammar School combined, is located in the basement of the John-street Church, which has been leased for that purpose at a rent of $650 per annum. These apartments are now undergoing the necessary alterations, which will be fully completed on Monday week, when the School will be formally opened. The experiment—for it is only so regarded by those who have instituted it—looks hopeful. Should it prove entirely successful, a school edifice will doubtless be built the next year.

The Northwestern Dispensary.—The report of this institution, which is situated in the Eighth-avenue, sets forth its operations during the past fifteen months—the 1st of January having been recently established as the commencement of their year, instead of the 1st of October, as had previously been the case. The whole number of persons treated, at their homes and at the Dispensary, during that period, was 20,611, of whom 10,388 were natives of Ireland, and 8,507 of the United States. The number of patients increases rapidly from year to year, and the demands upon the institution are already far beyond their accommodations. A new building is imperatively needed, as all the physicians testify that proper care to those requiring attention cannot be afforded within their present restricted accommodations. The difficulty in obtaining funds for its support have been greater the past year than usual, and the managers have been barely able to meet the current expenses of the year. The medical staff remains mainly unchanged, and its members continue to perform their arduous duties with zeal and efficiency. The report presses upon public attention the absolute necessity of some more intelligent provision for the sanitary condition of our population, and for the appointment of competent medical men as Inspectors and Health Wardens. The expenditures of the year have been $3,730 91.

Baking on Blackwell's Island.—The bakery from which all the institutions (including the City Prison) under charge of the Ten Governors are supplied with bread, is located upon Blackwell's Island. It is among the things worth seeing "up the river." The laborers therein employed are taken from the paupers at the workhouse, and average about sixteen in number. The establishment itself is under the charge of a Superintendent, Mr. ALFRED CHANCELLOR, formerly Assistant Captain of the Second Ward Police. During the year 1858, 11,558 barrels of flour and 324 of meal were consumed at this bakery, in making 1,024,681 loaves of bread, weighing three pounds each. The flour used is of "medium" quality, and costs on the average by contract about $5 per barrel. The greater portion of the loaves are mixed with meal; those intended for the children and the more delicate of the females are made of flour only.

City Railroads.—At a meeting of the Central Republican Committee, held on Wednesday evening, a series of resolutions was adopted denouncing, in the strongest terms, the bills pending in the Legislature, and proposing to grant to private individuals the right of constructing railroads through the streets of the City. It was generally conceded that more conveniences of this kind are needed, but it was urged that all such grants should be made for limited terms to the highest bidders. The Governor was specially called upon to veto all these bills which originate in selfish motives and are promoted by lobby influence.

Mr. de Cordova's Lecture.—Mr. DE CORDOVA lectured to a good audience at Clinton Hall, last evening, on the "Arabian Nights." His lecture was in the main a sketch of the historical events of the period at which these thousand tales are supposed to have been told. This was relieved of its intrinsic dryness by humorous and satirical allusions to the men and events of our own City and times, and these were frequently characterized by great vigor and shrewdness. They were highly relished by the audience, who rewarded the lecturer not only by their attendance, but by their hearty applause.

Suits Against the City.—The Comptroller is still receiving notices of suits and judgment orders against the City. It is but a short time since he received notices of the commencement of forty-seven suits against the City, in the Marine Court, by five City creditors. The claims of the five creditors, it is said, have been thus divided up and increased in number in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, and to secure to the lawyers a corresponding increase of costs. There has already been such an immense number of judgments obtained against the City by this "splitting process," as it is called, that the Comptroller has determined to apply to the Legislature for a bill taking City suits out of the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, and requiring them to be brought in the Court of Common Pleas.

The Weather.—Early yesterday morning there was a sudden change from a moist and drizzly atmosphere, to a clear sky, a stiff northwest breeze, and a bracing, frosty air. The streets, which had almost defied locomotion during Wednesday on account of their slushy condition, were frozen hard, affording once more pleasant and safe walking. The navigation by the Sound steamers, which had been temporarily interrupted by fog, was resumed yesterday, the boats all leaving at their regular hours.

The Vandenhoffs.—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF read from the "Lady of Lyons" last evening in Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, to a full house of appreciative auditors, Mrs. V. taking the part of *Pauline*. Her participation in these entertainments forms an attractive feature.

The Future of the Republic.—The New-York Young Men's Benevolent Society have been successful in their effort to secure the services of the Rev. I. S. KALLOCK, of Boston, as a lecturer before their Society. He will deliver a lecture in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, on "The Future of the Republic."

Carelessness in Using Camphene.—A young girl, named MARGARET WILLIAMS, was lighting a fire last evening at her residence, No. 314 East Fifth-street, and, as it did not light freely, she poured some camphene on it, when her dress caught fire, and she was burned in a most dreadful manner.

Among the passengers by the steamer of the 9th inst., for Savannah, was the Rev. FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, Editor of the *Youths' Cabinet*, who goes South in pursuit of health. His address hereafter is Savannah, Geo. The magazine continues to be regularly issued under the same auspices as heretofore.

Police Reports.

A New Way of Raising Money.—Policeman Dugan, of the Second District, yesterday arrested a youth aged 18, named Samuel A. Taylor, charged with defrauding the public in the following ingenious manner. He assumed to be a letter-carrier for an enterprise called the "Hourly Express Post," and delivered what purported to be letters in all parts of the City, demanding one cent each for their delivery. On opening the letters a printed circular was found, announcing the proposed publication of a new newspaper. Large sums are said to have been collected from our citizens by this dodge. The young man refuses to tell who employed him to deliver the circulars, and claims that his business is perfectly legitimate, and that he has a right to deliver as many as he pleases, and demand a cent for each. The circulars are signed Windrow & Day, No. 9 Spruce-street. The youth was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination.

Alleged Burglary.—A man named Thomas Burke was arrested, yesterday, charged with having entered the store of Henry M. Stebbins, No. 28 Front-street, and stealing several dollars' worth of hams. Burke was, until recently, a porter in the store, but had been discharged; about which time the keys were missing but were supposed to have been lost. It seems that Burke carried them off with him, and was thus enabled to enter the store at his pleasure. He was accompanied by another man at the time of the theft, whose name is suppressed, as he claims to have been innocent in the affair, supposing that Burke was still engaged in the store as porter.

Female Pickpockets.—Two women giving their names as Ellen Turnbull, and Susan Johnson, were yesterday arrested by Policeman Fitzsimmons, who detected them in the act of picking the pocket of a lady residing in 14th-street, while she was standing on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. They succeeded in stealing a porte-monnaie containing $5 80, which was restored to the owner. They were committed by Justice BRENNAN.

Bold Robbery.—A man named Wm. Allison, yesterday, thrust his hand through the show-window of a jewelry store, No. 138 Division-street, and seized two silver watches, with which he ran off. He was pursued and caught, but he had transferred the watches to an accomplice who escaped. Allison pleaded poverty as an excuse for his act. He was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN.

The Broadway Shooting Case.—"Butt" Allen, keeper of the house No. 474 Broadway, was yesterday arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and for assaulting Policeman Ranney on the morning of the 9th inst. The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail on both charges to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE FIRE-TELEGRAPH RESOLUTION VETOED—SUIT AGAINST THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKETMEN—TAX LEVY, AND CITY INSPECTORSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a message was received from the Mayor, containing his veto of the resolution in favor of appropriating the Fire Telegraph Office, with all the telegraph instruments, to the transmission of messages relating to fires solely; retaining all the present Fire Telegraph operators during the pleasure of the Common Council, until the apartment occupied by the Collector of Assessments is vacated, and then making the latter the Fire Telegraph Office. The Mayor says he cannot perceive the object of the resolution, unless it be to restrain the use of the telegraph from the Police and the other purposes connected with the interests of the City, and to continue in office the persons now employed as operators, although the power of appointing and removing them is now possessed by the Mayor. The impropriety of the first and the illegality of the last, he thinks, are very evident. The message was laid on the table.

Another message from the Mayor was read, transmitting a copy of a note from the Counsel to the Corporation, informing him that the suit commenced by the State against the City relative to the West Washington Market property had been discontinued as against the City. The suit is still pending against the occupants of the market, and the Mayor recommended that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to defend them.

Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation defend them.

Alderman BRADLEY hoped the resolution would not be passed; the City had already expended $30,000 or $40,000 in relation to this matter. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A petition from C. Oscanyon for compensation for services rendered as interpeter to Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman SMITH, Chairman of the Conference Committee appointed to consider the Tax Levy, stated that the Committee had been in session all day, and would report on Friday evening.

A resolution was offered by Alderman PECK in regard to the memorial of the Croton Board to the Legislature, asking that a change be made in the City Charter, and that power be granted to that Board to make contracts without the authority of the Common Council. The resolution, which directs that the Croton Board be requested to furnish to the Board of Aldermen a copy of the memorial and the bill accompanying it, without delay, was adopted.

A preamble and resolutions deprecating all action of the Legislature taking away the rights and powers of the City in relation to City matters, and asserting the necessity of protecting those rights, were offered by Alderman BOOLE, and were adopted. The resolutions declare that the Dongan and Montgomery charters are sacred compacts between the City and State, and cannot be taken away without the consent of the City. It refers it to a joint committee of five of each Board, to report without delay what measures are necessary for the protection of the rights, privileges and franchises of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as guaranteed by these charters, and, if possible, prevent the passage of any acts conflicting therewith. Aldermen Boole, Bradley, Peck, Smith and Starr, constitute the Committee to which the subject was referred.

Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution appropriating $5,000 to alter, repair, and refurnish the Comptroller's office, and directing that the same be done by the Street Commissioner, without contract, under the direction of the Comptroller. The resolution was lost (12 to 4) for want of a constitutional vote; but the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was adopted.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Special Committee of five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination for City Inspector be discharged.

Alderman SMITH moved that the Board adjourn, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Councilmen.

POWDER MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—REFRESHMENTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour. Hose Companies Nos. 48 and 37 presented petitions for new carriages. Referred to Committee on Fire Department. Company C, of the Second Regiment, petitioned for the privilege of using the room over Jefferson Market one night in each week for a drill-room. Referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences. The Trustees of the Fire Department asked for an appropriation of one of the vacant lots belonging to the City north of Sixty-second street, whereon to erect a powder magazine for the keeping of powder seized by the Fire Wardens. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman BULTZEL presented a resolution directing the fitting up of a room on the third floor of Fireman's Hall for the use of Committees on the Fire Department of the two Boards, and appropriating $1,500 therefor. Laid over.

Councilman FREAR offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector, be directed to duly advertise for proposals to parties for contracts for cleaning the streets of the City at New-York, with proper estimates therefor, according to the proposals and estimates heretofore used by him, and after awarding the contracts, make return thereof to the Common Council for its action. Laid over.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, repealing all former action and directions in regard to the repairing of the City Hall, reported, recommending a concurrence. The report was adopted.

Councilman JONES' resolution directing the fitting up of the building in which the Second District Court is held, and appropriating $1,000 therefor, was adopted. The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in granting Engine Co. No. 48 a new house and location between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh streets, and Seventh and Ninth avenues, was adopted.

The following bill, which had been allowed by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

Members of the Board of Canvassers for refreshments at sundry times.

To HARRY FITZGERALD,	Dr.
To 900 sandwiches	$54 00
To 500 cigars	40 00
To 23 bottles brandy	46 00
To 10 dozen Scotch ale	30 00
To 1 box sardines	1 50
To 4 dishes boned turkey	10 00
To 11 dishes tongue	11 00
To 6 dishes crackers	2 00
To pickles	1 00

Received payment..........$195 50

The above bill is correct. F. J. A. BOOLE.

The Board adjourned until this evening, at 5 o'clock, when the tax levy, as revised by the Conference Committees, will come up for consideration.

American Institute—Election of Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the American Institute last evening the following regular nominations were elected officers for the year 1859:

For President—JAMES RENWICK.

For Vice-Presidents—William Hall, Benjamin Aycrigg, John A. Bunting.

For Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.

For Corresponding Secretary and Agent—Wm. B. Leonard.

For Treasurer—John Gray.

For Finance Committee—B. Lewis, Jr., Jno. M. Reed, S. R. Comstock, P. H. Titus, B. J. Hathaway.

For Managers of the Fair—Archibald Johnston, Thomas F. De Voe, Saml. H. Maynard, Geo. Peyton, Zachary Peck, J. C. Johnson, Alfred Bridgham, Thos. Williams, Jr., D. M. Reese, S. D. Backhouse, Geo. Timson, B. Lewis, Jr., Wm. Ebbitt, D. R. Jaques, J. R. Smith, J. V. Brower, Wm. H. Butler, Isaac M. Phyfe, John Johnson, Wm. Close, Thos. W. Field, J. C. Baldwin, Chas. A. Whitney, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.

Little Ella and Professor Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication, published in your paper of yesterday, in relation to me, I pronounce false, in every particular. I knew nothing of the article published in the *Tribune* of Tuesday last, nor did I ever make such a proposition to little ELLA's mother. If the sympathy of the public for "Little ELLA" is to be gained by false and unprincipled attacks upon me, from the character of the person interested, I know nothing will be left undone. I am only sorry my talented and highly gifted little pupil should be surrounded by such bad influences, and have such a "Friend in her family." Respectfully yours,

J. B. BROWN.

Removal of Insane Convicts from Sing Sing to Auburn.—On Wednesday morning six convicts were taken from Sing Sing to the Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, in charge of Messrs. NEWLAND and SCHAFFNER, keepers. Their names are JAMES MAXWELL, sentenced in October, 1856, for three years and six months, for assault with intent to kill; JAMES FITZGERALD, sentenced for life, in 1842, for manslaughter in the first degree; JAMES OSIMER, burglary, sentenced for four years; CHAS. APPAL, sentenced January 14th, 1858, to two years and three months, for burglary in the third degree; STEPHEN WADDEN, sentenced to seven years, for burglary; HENRY SMITH, sentenced in January, 1857, to twelve years and six months, for burglary in the first degree. Six others were sent last week to the same institution. Ten yet remain at Sing Sing. These will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum next week, making twenty-two insane convicts in all.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.
A NEW ARTICLE.
A NEW ARTICLE.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
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CURLING, PRESERVING
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AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
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RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all Jobbers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers
In every part of the United States.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

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MARRIED.

LYON—DEMAREST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, by the Rev. C. T. Demarest, at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES W. LYON to AMELIA, only daughter of the late Richard Demarest, Esq., all of this City.

SHORT—BYFELD.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, W. B. SHORT to HELLEN BYFELD, both of Morrisania.

BLACKBURN—SHORT.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Dropby, H. BLACKBURN to ELLEN SHORT, both of Morrisania.

HAMMOND—PINCKNEY.—At East Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, of New-York, at the residence of the bride, Mr. JOHN W. HAMMOND, of Monticello, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE A. PINCKNEY, of East Bloomfield, N. J., niece and ward of E. Bruen, Esq.

DIED.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM HENRY THOMSON, son of Samuel and Martha Walker Thomson, aged 6 years and 25 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 24 Lamartine-place, 29th st., 8th and 9th avs.

JOACHIMSSEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. JOHANNA JOACHIMSSEN, wife of Louis Joachimssen.

The friends of her husband, of her sons, Philip J. Joachimssen and Henry L. Joachimssen, and of her sons-in-law, Dr. M. Michaels and Jacob Lithauer, and the friends of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 118 Rivington st., at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Friday.)

GORDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, Miss ANNIE V. GORDON, eldest daughter of Wm. M. and Ann Gordon, at the residence of her parents, No. 130 Madison-av.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., without further invitation.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, WILLIAM B., youngest son of Nehemiah Mason, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 296 Jay-st.

SICKLES.—At his residence, Remsen st., one door east of Union-av., Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN B. W. SICKLES, for many years a printer.

The members of the Typographical Society, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. WHITING, aged 71 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry W. Whiting, and son-in-law, John W. Harden, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Rivington-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET MARIA, wife of William B. Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 5th av., corner of 1st-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Ann's Church, Washington, corner of Sands st., from 1 to 1¾ o'clock.

HAVILAND.—In Hudson, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, JOHN W., eldest son of Capt. John T. Haviland, aged 19 years and 4 months.

PERRY.—At Auburn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, FRANCES PERRY, wife of Charles B. Perry.

DE FOREST.—On board of steamer *Everglade*, at Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 27, JOHN DE FOREST, of this City, son of the late Capt. John De Forest, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

YOULIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, of consumption, MARIA ANN BROWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

AN ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY OF THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"What is to become of our Floras, and Bridgets, and all of us, from Murray Hill to the Swamp, without any confidence in our doctors? It is too awful to think of; but there is one consolation after all." What, reader, do you think it is? Why, none other than the R. R. R. Remedies of that "irregular practitioner," whose open attack upon the ruthless knights of the probang has been so gallantly sustained by the Editor of the *Herald*. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and REGULATING PILLS, are the only refuge to the "Floras and Bridgets," who, thanks to their stars, may be yet "this side of Greenwood." This question may be seriously asked when we behold a whole profession engaged in covering up its fatal errors by the passage of its "no-blame-attached-to-anybody" resolutions, at the Academy of Medicine, over the death of one of our most eminent citizens.

We answer seriously and truthfully, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS would, in our opinion, have saved the patient, by successfully putting in practice that eternal principle which must per force govern all the efforts of nature, to arrest disease and restore health to the patient, viz: that of equalization of the circulation.

Under the head equalizers come all those remedies that are termed rubefacients, counter-irritants, &c., though, from their inefficiency, ill-calculated to do justice to the principle they are intended to carry out. Now, there never was a remedy that has ever secured the curative effect of this great principle, in its local application, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Had it been applied to Mr. Whitney's throat constantly, there would have been a continued deviation of blood from the congested throat to the surrounding parts, thence to be distributed throughout the system.

We are fearful that this great principle was lost sight of in the treatment of Whitney by both sets of physicians. Beales used castor oil, an aperient that acts on the bowels merely—very good in its way, but not adapted to the case in hand. Purgatives are medicines that are expected to contribute to an equalization of the circulation, as well as counter-irritant. Had RADWAY'S REGULATORS been given, then the action would have extended beyond the bowels, the kidneys would have been set to work, the skin would have been encouraged in its secretion, and, finally, that great laboratory, the liver, would have brought its ponderous aid to bear in sweeping out the channels of the circulation, that the blood ponded up about the patient's throat might again flow freely. This was not done; the ponded abscess swelled to bursting, and the patient lost his life.

Thus stands the case, so far as there was a want of treatment; but how is it with the mischief that was done?—the direct application of that weapon, armed with a sponge saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, to the inflamed parts. Grant the most charitable supposition, that there was an abscess that was forming, or had been formed by nature to relieve the congestion, and we ask—Would not the direct application of that scrubbing probang, with its irritating caustic solution, be more likely to inflame further than reduce the existing inflammation? And again, the puncture and the escaping air—how about that, if we are to believe the testimony of Drs. Mott and Beales? Why, it is like all the rest of those errors that surgeons commit when looking upon the body in a mechanical point of view—they interfere with the practice of medicine, and attempt to accomplish chemico-vital effects by mechanical means. Surgery, taught by mutilating our inanimate remains, and infatuated by its mechanical love for slicing, is apt to take material views of disease, and the knife, the probang, and the cautery become its first resorts. Surgeons, and physicians as well, losing sight of the fact that animated nature is presided over by the brain and its spirit, and that its economy is governed by the universal law of equalization, become empyrics in reality, in their short-sighted use of inadequate medicines; while Radway's remedies, recognizing that law, and formed with the view to bring every organ of the system to bear in sustaining it whenever it is violated by disease, are fast becoming the universally recognized desiderati of medicine.

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My wife and I, we tossed about,
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All through the weary night,
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LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are warranted to destroy all house and vegetable insects and vermin. Houses, ships, &c., cleaned by contract. BARNES & PARK, General Family Medicine Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.

The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & LUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.

An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

ALARMING SORE THROAT,
UNABLE TO SWALLOW FOR TWO DAYS,
Cured by the Magnetic Salve in one night.—Jas. Warren, No. 12 9th-st., Williamsburg. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

PURE PORT WINE.

OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. The 13th Lecture of the course will be delivered by EDWARD G. PARKER, of Boston, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859. Subject—*Pericles, the Orator and Statesman.* Tickets, 25 cents, sold at the door.

G. L. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN.
} Lecture Committee.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WITH FROM five to ten thousand dollars is required in an old-established tailoring concern on Broadway, doing a profitable business. Address Box No. 2,563 Post-Office.

TO RETAIL NEWS DEALERS.—THE NEW-YORK OMNIBUS is out to-day. We have purchased of the Proprietors the entire City Edition. Dealers will be supplied at the trade price. J. S. WILBUR & CO., Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who is really a first-class, faithful domestic, a situation as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; would not object to do the housework, at good wages, for a small, first-class family, being perfectly capable, also neat and respectful; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds; suited for a respectable family or private boarding-house; will be found perfectly competent, careful and attentive. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN girls, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid. They are both thoroughly competent girls, well disposed, of reliable habits and with excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARD-working and reliable servant, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED GIRL OF very respectable appearance a situation as first class up stairs servant and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has most unexceptionable Brooklyn references for integrity, efficiency, and good moral character; fully capable to take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with the highest testimonials, a situation as laundress and parlor-maid; does fine washing, ironing and fluting in style; or a regular laundress; does up linen in a magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8; also a cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands perfectly all kinds of cooking, meats, poultry, soups, &c.; has the very best references and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Address HELP, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker, has good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 97 West 11th-st., near the 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to travel; American, French or Spanish; call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERMAN cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches thoroughly; has lived over ten years with one family. Can be seen for three days at No. 463 Houston-st., near the Bowery, first floor No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A respectable girl who understands the business from experience; excellent City recommendations. Apply at No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, 20 years of age, healthy and tidy, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 116 Degraw, above Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook in a private family. Good references from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as first-class waiter or chambermaid; the other as seamstress or to travel. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 38th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

MRS. GREEN, NO. 820 BROADWAY, HAS on hand first-class situations as housekeepers, lady's maids, seamstresses. Wants cooks, chambermaids, girls for general housework. No charge until situations are procured. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by M. C. GREEN, No. 820 Broadway, east side, near 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City and also in the country. Also, understands training and breaking in of young horses. Can produce the very best of references from his former employers. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, which will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; also the management of a farm, understands the care and treatment of horses and cattle in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address W. P., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young married German, without family, from March 1; understands farming and raising vegetables, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees and flowers, also the care of horses and cattle; is sober, strong and industrious, and not afraid of work. Has five years' best City reference. Address Box No. 913 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A restaurant where there are private rooms, or in a private boarding-house, by a steady, active man of long experience, and willing to take a country situation; will be found civil and obliging. Address, for two days, T. S., No. 531 Houston, corner of Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A married man, with no children, a situation as thorough gardener; understands a grapery, green-house plants of all kinds, vegetables and laying out grounds; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as waiter in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Address or call at No. 350 6th-av., or P. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A young married man; has no incumbrance; is a first-class farmer; is sober and industrious. Can produce the most satisfactory references. For information and particulars, address PHILLIPS, Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 809 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A steady, industrious man, who understands his business in all its branches; would take charge of grapery, greenhouse or vegetable garden. Address JOHN PERKINS, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A man who thoroughly understands his business; has a small family; refers, by permission, to Francis T. Garrettson, Att'y., &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A SITUATION AS MANAGING or general clerk is wanted, by a person of much experience and entirely competent, upon moderate terms. References satisfactory. Address A. A., New-York Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR CUTter for custom trade, in a new and desirable store on Broadway. Also one who can cut and fit boys' garments to order. Liberal salaries will be given to good mechanics. None others need apply. Address M. B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, giving name and references, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS had considerable experience in some first-class tweed manufactories in Scotland as warehouseman, wishes a situation in the above line, or as light porter; is a good penman. Apply to A. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway, to whom the advertiser is well known.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AN excellent German cook; she must be a good washer and ironer. Also, a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter. Both must have good references. Apply at No. 289 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE FIRST-RATE Wood Engravers; also one first-rate artist as Designer and draughtsman—none but the best workmen need apply. WATERS & TILTON, No. 90 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT dressmaker, to take charge of business; also, several apprentices. Apply at Madame DEMOREST'S, No. 375 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A FANCY GOODS (Notion) house; an experienced salesman that can influence and sell a fair amount of near by or Southern trade. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A LAD not over 15 years of age. Compensation small for a year or two. Address in handwriting Box No. 1,584 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AND WELL-EDUCATED boy, about 16 years of age, in the staple dry-goods business. Apply at No. 31 Warren-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN—WHO WILL make himself generally useful, to go into the country. A single man preferred. Apply at 20 Amity-place.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, AT NO. 82 BEEKman-st. THOMAS B. SMITH & SON.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 60 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom in third story of a first-class private house, West 14th-st., to let to a gentleman and wife. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHin two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; one large room, handsomely furnished, and hall room. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 46 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD IS WANTED BY A SINGLE LADY in a respectable private family, or quiet boarding-house; will furnish her own room. Apply at No. 76 East 38th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN; FURnished room, fire and gas; breakfast and tea; location between Houston and 9th sts., near Broadway; terms not to exceed $6 or $7 a week. Address, stating locality, B. W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman, wife and servant, may be obtained in a house where there are no children or boarders. Restaurant next door communicates. Apply at No. 732 Broadway, up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—PERMANENT BOARD WANTED. —Two rooms (with fireplace in one,) by a young man, for himself and sister. Terms not to exceed $9 per week (for the two) including fire. Full board for lady; breakfast and tea for gentleman. References given and required. Address JAMES KING, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would dispose of a large well furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE east side of the Hudson River, within walking distance from railroad and steamboats, not more than 12 miles from the City. First-class accommodations and table indispensable. Three adults, servant, and child 2½ years old. Address J. A., Box No. 1,137 Post-office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor of a modern built house to let, separately or together, with or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; reference required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THE ENTIRE SECond floor, consisting of four rooms, all light, suitable for a family, or would be let separate; house has all the modern improvements; will be vacant about March 1. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., near 2d av.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDroom, with partial board, gas and bath, in a social American family; price $4 per week. Location central, west side. References exchanged. Address, with name, Mrs. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, (8th-st.,) a handsome room on the first floor, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) No charge to public schools. Refer to Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. The following teachers wanted immediately: A gentleman to teach English and Military Tactics, salary $500; a gentleman to teach Classics, German, and Hebrew; several ladies to teach Music and French, Drawing and Painting; also, for a District School, a gentleman for English branches. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly competent to teach the English branches and French, to devote two hours in the afternoon. None but those fully capable and experienced, with the best testimonials, need apply. Also, a French seamstress to cut and fit. Call at No. 84 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ABLE TO teach German, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation as teacher in an institution, or as governess in a private family. Address Mrs. IRVING, No. 173 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED in America, wishes to devote two or three hours a day to the teaching of the French language, in a young ladies' school, or a highly respectable family. Inquire of M. V., Editor's office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A meeting of subscribers to the stock of the Association, and of citizens favorable to the enterprise, will be held at the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1859, at 8 o'clock, to hear report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The Rev. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Milburn, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Farley and Dr. Kenedy have been invited to address the meeting. Ladies are respectfully invited.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ARTHUR W. BENSON,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT, A. M. WHITE,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, JOHN KELLUM,
JOHN GREENWOOD, P. K. WEIZEL,
LUTHER B. WYMAN, C. H. SAND,
ROBERT R. RAYMOND, W. M. RICHARDS,
A. COOKE HULL, GEORGE E. THOMAS,
J. CARSON BREVOORT, H. B. CLAFLIN,
A. A. LOW, J. W. DEGRAW,
SAMUEL SLOAN, EDWARD LAMBERT,
E. D. PLIMPTON, ALEXANDER McCUE,
WILLARD M. NEWELL, E. J. LOWBER,
H. H. WORTHINGTON, Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of the Birthday of the Father of our Country, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. Every veteran of 1812 is invited to meet with us. Let us show the rising generation that we have not forgotten to give honors to whom honors are due.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Law Institute, will be held at the Library Rooms, No. 45 Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the Library to the United States Building, and the making of a contract for the fitting up of the rooms in that building for the purposes of the Institute, and also, to consider other matters connected therewith.
JNO. ANTHON, President New-York Law Institute.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., (Dr. McLeren's,) near 6th-av., will hold their 2d Anniversary in their Room, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. L. Finney, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Geo. O. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hugh Small, Esq., and others. The public are respectfully invited.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, &c., at No. 270 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ⅓ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown-stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be delivered on the 1st day of May next. Price $10,500—$7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The stock and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 83 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lot 20 feet by 103 feet 3 inches; the house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and papered throughout, and is in the very best condition. Terms easy to suit a purchaser. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to SOLOMON & HART, No 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 26x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 42x26½, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Inquire on the premises of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 6th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

LEONARD-STREET NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 2 x76, house four story 28x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 16 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, AGENT FOR THE SALE and purchase of real estate, letting of houses, and collecting rents; Office No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Insurance policies effected, and money loaned on bond and mortgages. Business attended to promptly and every exertion made to give satisfaction. References: Robert M. Stratton, Novelty Iron Works; Thomas B. Stillman, Police Commissioner; John B. Dunham, Piano Forte Manufacturer.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on University-place, 19th, 20th, Washington, Barrow and West sts., New-York, and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of S. S. Ward, Esq., Executor. For full particulars, see auction column in this paper, and maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling-house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy. J. L. CONOVER.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILLow, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and grounds. The house is 30x65 ft., with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arbors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The garden is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rose plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wall-st. Ferry, combined with its other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLing house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad dépôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR, FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three-story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6 150 each. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. COGGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTH-AV. AND WARREN-PLACE, FOR SALE.—Two lots, with frame buildings, on 6th-av., east side, above 35th st., 45 by 100 feet, with brick party wall on one side; also, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st., near Greenwich av.; lot 20 by 100, house 20 by 54 feet. For further information and permission to examine, apply to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 1 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—
EIGHTH-AVENUE—A full block of 64 lots.
FIFTH-AVENUE—8 lots on 5th av. and 4 on the rear on 92d st.
FIFTH-AVENUE—72 lots, best block on the avenue.
FIFTH-AVENUE—14 lots below 98th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE. —120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT dwelling in West 39th st., $9,000; an English basement stone-front house on West 38th-st., $9,000; a 4-story brick dwelling in West 38th-st., elegantly finished, price $10,250; a very superior 3-story brick dwelling in West 32d-st., $10,500; terms very easy; a 2-story frame dwelling and 2 lots in Brooklyn, $4,800. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND PARTIAL EXCHANGE—A substantial, well-arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain, and snug country place; price about $3,000 wanted for balance, but "no seat for a gentleman doing his business in the City. Address CHAS. CARTER, care of O. G. CARTER, Office of New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, STONE front, full 25 feet front, 55 feet deep, first-class dwelling-house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, above 34th-st. Price $14,000. Furniture can be had, and possession, if wanted. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway near 34th-st. Also, to let, a large brick building for a shop or factory.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, bath, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 109; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr. McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 150 WEST 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—lot 20x98½ feet. The house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and grained throughout; hall tiled and frescoed, and in the best condition. Part can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 49 Pacific-st., with all modern conveniences, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, possession given on May 1. Apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., between Madison and 4th-avs.; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; on 5th-av., near 49th-st.; on 53d-st., near 5th-av.; on 54th-st., near 5th-av.; on 5th-av. and 56th-st.; on 5th-av. and 58th and 59th sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS high stoop house, located on the south side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is finely situated, and contains the modern improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high stoop House, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. and near Madison-square, has all modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES NOS. 337, 339, 341 CHERRY-st., and Nos. 586 and 588 Water st., on leased ground, will be sold separate or together. For particulars, apply at No. 341 Cherry-st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE IN Bank-st., near Greenwich-av., to let or lease to a good tenant; rent, $700. For particulars, apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 14, up stairs, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 629 Broadway.

LADIES AND GENTS HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of will receive fair value in cash by sending or addressing B. MINTY, No. 282 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. M., if required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO OFFICES TO LET ON the fourth floor in the New-York *Times* Building. Apply at the Publication Office of this paper.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS FROM THE 1st of May next, to a responsible party, a fine dwelling-house, situated on the southerly side of 126th-st., second door from 7th-av.; house is 40 feet square, three stories high, and contains all modern improvements such as gas, hot and cold water, laundry with standing tubs, furnace, &c., and is in perfect order from garret to cellar; has stable in the rear for three horses, and the whole occupies about five lots of ground, well planted with shade and fruit trees, and is every way suited for a gentleman's residence, as it combines all the comforts of a City residence, with the freedom of the country. Call on the premises, or to S. B. KENYON, corner of 123d-st. and 4th-av., or to E. W. LEGGETT, No. 296 Pearl-st.

OFFICES TO RENT.—THE FIRST FLOOR AND part of the upper stories of the spacious and convenient building heated by hot air, and gas fixings throughout, No. 51 Liberty-st., are now to let from the 1st of May. The first floor is especially well adapted for a banking or insurance office, and the upper floors for lawyers or brokers. This building occupies one of the most prominent and conspicuous situations in the City, opposite the Post-Office, and next door below Nassau st. Rents moderate. Apply to THOMAS G. WEST, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS —The upper part of the five-story white marble building No 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the elegant and substantial store and lofts, No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet, and fronting on Spruce st., (six stories, basement and cellar,) suitable for grocery, hardware, or other business—lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, so as to increase three-fold the light in store and basement. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st., or B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE THREE STORY BRICK House in Broad-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; partially furnished or unfurnished, and has sixteen rooms, heated by Culver's Furnace; range, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stable, carriage-house, wash house and a fine garden. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. EARD, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOWELL & MARSH, on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL BROWN-STONE houses, located on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., finished with the modern improvements; rent $650, and possession given immediately. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near the 3d-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st.; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—A SHOW ROOM ON THE SECOND floor of No. 381 Canal-st., with glass front, oil-cloth cases, &c., suitable for a daguerrean gallery, millinery or other light business; other rooms if desired. Also, a large basement store in the same building. Inquire of J. W. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

STORE AND HOUSES TO LET—NO. 330 Bowery, corner Bond-st., a large store.
No. 56 Bond-st., the dwelling part of the above.
No. 224 3d-av., dwelling part.
No. 228 9th-st., three-story dwelling.
Apply at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 10 and after 3

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LEONARD-STREET AND WEST BROADWAY.—To let the dwelling part of the aforesaid building. Contains 15 rooms, besides basement and cellar. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, replete with all the modern improvements, No. 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 168 Broadway.

TO TRUNK-MAKERS AND OTHERS.—To let, the store and cellar of No. 71 Maiden-lane, near William st., now and for many years occupied by Messrs. Peddie & Morrison. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE STORY AND basement and sub-cellar house, No. 84 Franklin-st., a few doors from Broadway, west side. Immediate possession. Inquire of ALEX. C. GAYOT, No. 320 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE UPPER FLOORS OF THE six-story building, No. 252 9th-av., size 22½x80 feet, suitable for a light manufacturing business; floors would be let separate if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 ST. LUKE'S-PLACE, Leroy st.; has all the modern improvements; brownstone front. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, delightfully located on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 2 and 6 Clark-st., corner of Columbia-st. Inquire at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL NOS. 21 TO 27 Broadway, New-York, known as the Stevens House. D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE NO. 413 Broadway; also the large house, containing 17 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 287 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, No. 507 Washington-st., near Spring. Apply to WILLIAM CORWIN & CO., No. 639 Broadway. Rent, $500.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 142 Sackett-st., Brooklyn; immediate possession given; rent $325. Apply to C. S. WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

FAMILY GROCERY TO LET OR LEASE—The old established stand, one of the best in the City, on the north west corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av., 29 feet front and rear. Apply as per bill.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING NO. 50 Wall-st., next to Bank of New-York; also, banking room. Apply to N. G. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY, FIRST-CLASS store, No. 11 Water-st., near Broad-st. Apply to E. S. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-third-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only. Rent $1,800. Address HOUSE, Box No. 148 Post Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS, 100 BY 25 feet, in the marble building No. 635 Broadway. Rent very low. Inquire of DELLUC & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE STORE NO. 56 GOLD-st. These are well-lighted. Inquire of CHARLES LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Chambers-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET AT NO. 29 SPRUCE-st. Inquire in the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS FORmerly the residence of Cornelius Hogeboom, deceased, situated at Ghent, Columbia County, New-York, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad dépôt, at that place; ten miles from Hudson, and four miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the New-York and Boston Railroad. The place consists of a dwelling-house and about six acres of land, comprising garden, orchard and lot for pasture, with barn and out-houses. The dwelling is a large, square house, of wood, two stories high, with high basement, and is substantially built, with piazzas, &c. It stands back from the road on an elevation, which commands a very extended view of one of the most highly cultivated and beautifully varied counties in the State. The range of the Catskill Mountains add greatly to the view toward the west. There is an excellent well on the place, with cisterns, &c. The place is about four hours' distant from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, and about the same distance by the Hudson River Railroad, and New-York and Boston Railroad. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 28x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 70 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, ON the west side of the Hudson, between Piermont and Newburg, a well-built house, about 40x50 feet, with 6 to 10 acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees, necessary out houses, &c. Apply to S. S. OSGOOD, Room No. 27 Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable residences in the popular village of Orange, situated on the main street, two doors east of Prospect-st., within two minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station, and with a line of stages running past half hourly to Newark. The grounds contain nearly an acre, are handsomely laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and berries. The house is in perfect repair, tastefully fitted up and conveniently arranged, making one of the most desirable places now for sale in the town. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises, or of J. A. BRAGAW, No. 144 Market-st., Newark.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the Summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

HOUSE TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, TWO miles from Jersey City, with one acre of land. The house is in good repair, and contains eight rooms, and commands an extensive view of New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay, Narrows, and surrounding country; has good water, plenty of fruit trees, and out-houses, &c. Stages (two lines) pass the door every few minutes. It is in all respects a convenient and very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. Rent $300. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A family visiting Europe will rent, for one year, to a careful family, with possession at once, their furnished residence opposite the Palisades, and about 7 miles from the City Hall. The property embraces about 12 acres, handsomely laid out, with unrivaled views on the Hudson River. Stables, &c., &c. For particulars, with card to view, call on the undersigned. Rent, $1,500.
THOS. J. STEWART,
Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Containing about 18 acres; with neat cottage, carriage-house, ice-house and other outbuildings; a thrifty orchard and abundance of small fruit, situated at Willow Tree Station, Long-Island Railroad, 12 miles from South Ferry. Apply to T. N. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The grounds, extending to about an acre, are well planted with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good out-buildings, well, cistern, &c. Apply to Box No. 667 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AT MORrisania, Westchester County, on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts., a two-story and attic house, with wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land; on the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, and hen-house, and fruit and shade trees. Apply to T. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY Seat on the Hudson at Riverdale, 14 miles from, and within an hour's ride of New-York. Contains 1½ acres of land, elegantly laid out with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new, and in complete order, located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange; excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt, or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-Office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS.—A large and splendid house, furnished, replete with every convenience, gas, furnace, range, water and bath; also, carriage house and yard, boat and bathing houses, fine shade and ornamental trees, one acre of ground; on the river, two minutes' of railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 168 Broadway.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE, situated at the Park, Riversdale, 14 miles from Chambers-st. The house is large, and substantially built of brick, with water, gas, and every convenience. The grounds contain 6 acres, and are tastefully laid out in lawn, and surrounded on three sides with trees. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, thirty miles from the City, situated near the dépôt, having a fine view of the Sound; buildings in fine order. Price $5,000, or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York, worth about $6,000. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY brick house, with barn and garden, at Dobb's Ferry, five minutes' walk from Railroad or Steamboat Landing, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., New-York. Price $3,600; rent $350.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1—a country seat on the east shore of the Hudson River, from 6 to 12 miles above 31st-st., with carriage-house, stable, &c. House must have 10 rooms, four of them large. Address, stating location, terms, &c., P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70 ACRES AND COUNtry residence, improved and in good order, Sussex County, L. I. A good City house, desirably located, taken in exchange. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,872 Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED TO LEASE OR TAKE ON shares, a good farm, by a practical farmer. Address, for two days, FARMER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bedville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work.
DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, [illegible] Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction-room,
300 lots heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c.,
In lots to suit the trade.
Also,
20 M cigars, 200 boxes crayons, 25 dozen port-monnaies,
An invoice of jewelry.
Also,
(By order of assignee,)

An invoice of plated and Britannia ware, consisting of tea sets, casters, cake baskets, salvers, tea kettles, water pitchers, oyster tureens, soup ladles, toast racks, ale cups, &c., &c., &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF MOUNT MORRIS HOMESTEAD LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON 130TH-STREET—6 lots, about 136 feet west 5th-av.
ON NEW AVENUE—8 lots east side, between 122d and 123d st., and fronting Mount Morris-square.
ON NEW AVENUE—One lot west side, adjoining corner of 124th-st.
4TH-AVENUE—12 lots, between 122d and 123d sts.
6TH-AVENUE—23 lots, between 118th and 123d sts.
7TH-AVENUE—11 lots and gores, between 120th and 124th sts.
117TH-STREET—10 lots and gores, between 5th and 6th avs.
118TH-STREET—14 lots, between 5th and 6th avs.
119TH-STREET—19 lots and gores, between 5th and 7th avs.
120TH-STREET—12 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
121ST-STREET—24 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
122D-STREET—17 lots between 6th and 7th avs.
123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th-av.
124TH-STREET—5 lots adjoining.
122D-STREET—13 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.
123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.

The sale of the whole of the above-described property will be ABSOLUTE. The title is indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 38th-st.; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; now rents for $1,000 a year.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with under-cellar and hot-air furnace, known as No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; gas-fixtures go with the house; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The new three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two new three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick front-houses, with brown-stone trimmings and under-cellars, known as Nos. 158 and 160 West 37th-st.; houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lots 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house if desired. Possession can be had at once.

All of these houses are built in a substantial manner, contain all the modern improvements, and are well finished in every respect.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE ST.—The 3 story and attic brick house, (with tea room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore-st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick-sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 25x75 feet.

ON GREENWICH AVENUE—The two story frame houses and lot, No. 110.

ON GREENWICH AVENUE—The 3 story brick house and lot, No. 108, n. s., nearly opposite Jane st.

On 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above)—The two story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th-st.; 3 feet alley way between.

ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 51.4 front by 50 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.

ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.
ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.
ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.

60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, comprising 257 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:

On 1st, 2d and 3d avs., 38 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d-st., 81 lots.
On 74th-st., 37 lots.
On 75th-st., 4 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange place, or to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, black walnut bureaus, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains and shades, mahogany sofas, divans, and tête-à-têtes, mahogany wardrobes.

Also, restaurant fixtures, consisting of marble-top tables, coffee-urns, tea urns, cups and saucers, gas-fixtures, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, two rosewood grand action pianos, in good order. Sale without reserve. Also, to pay advances, 20,000 Havana cigars, in fine order.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 10 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALE AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859, at 10½ A. M., the contents of the four-story residence No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th avs., an unusual fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and nursery furniture of the finest style, made to order for the owners' use: consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suits of various styles; elegant lace brocatel curtains, splendid Brussels and velvet carpets, large pier glass, with a large assortment of silver. China and cut glassware, cutlery, and common crockery; mahogany chairs, rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads with bedding, rockers, lounges, sofas, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, and 25 or 30 tons of coal, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Billings, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and corners; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—Important and peremptory sale, at No. 17 Nassau-st., late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting levers, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losad, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piguet, Patek and Mouliner; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall st.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, 30 OR 40 OFFICE DESKS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of every description of furniture, beds, mattresses, chairs, tables, sofas, bookcases, glass cases, bedsteads, counters, stoves, &c., &c. Also, about 30 or 40 office desks, of various kinds and styles. Sale peremptory.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Also a lot of Groceries, walnut top counter, beer-pump, kegs, demijohns, &c.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

INSURANCE.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$986,091 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3 482 20—	$1,305,204 70
Total		$5,740,663 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,986 27—	$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62—	$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year	1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859	10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year	$754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$588,866 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55—$501,258 18—	$258,595 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct Bs	23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (NY.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,604,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,038,669 38
Real Estate	48,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,469 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date	1,946,499 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson,	Henry McFarlan,	And. S. Snelling,
Chas. S. Macknet,	I. H. Frothingham,	R. H. Green,
Lewis C. Grover,	Edw. A. Strong,	Joel W. Condit,
Josiah O. Low,	John R. Weeks,	Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferrable.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N.-Y. City.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $6,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney at-Law, No. 9 Trinity Building.

$1,000 WANTED IN THE RETAIL HAT AND FUR BUSINESS.—Mortgage given as security for twice the amount. Address, for three days, J. A. WARDELL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY
MORSE & COMPANY,
No. 41 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 23d day of February inst.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
JAN. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIREC-tors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-1aw7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER, Executors, &c.
s3-1aw6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-1aw6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, Administrators.
s10-1aw6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK, Executors.
au20-1aw6mF HENRY J CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-1aw6mF*

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article, fifth chapter, title first, of the second part of the Revised Statutes. DANIEL SPENCER, of the city of Albany, insolvent, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER. Notice first published Feb. 10, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 26th day of April, 1859, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.
WEED KINGSLEY, Att'y. for Insolvent,
10f-1aw10wF Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank:) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,367 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 29 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, Feb. 14, at office Deputies for making assessments under Corporation ordinances, No. 32 Chambers-st. The following assessments will be considered:

Sewer in 46th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Sewer in 54th-st., between 2d and 3d av..
Sewer in Hudson, between Barrow and Morton sts.
Sewer in Houston, between Wooster and Green sts.
Sewer in Jackson-st., from East River to 75 feet, north of Monroe-st.
Sewer in Morton-st., from Bedford to sewer in Morton-st.
Sewer in Grove-st. and 4th-st., between Barrow and Bleecker sts.
Sewer in Spring-st., from Hudson River to Washington-st.
Regulating 79th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; Paving with Belgian pavement Astor-place, between 3d and 4th avs.

All persons interested, or having objections, are notified to be present.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
W. W. GENET, Committee.
GEORGE STARR,

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.

Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FIXTURES AND COUNTERS SUITABLE FOR A DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE.—They are about 100 feet long, and nearly new. Also, a lot of revolving stools for sale. Apply at No. 317 Canal-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of YELVERTON BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting the Note and Bill Brokerage business, and have taken an office at No. 46 Wall-st., (Howard Insurance Company Building.)
ROBERT YELVERTON,
HENRY YELVERTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. JOHN P. YELVERTON.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. von SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbia, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

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For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BEL-fast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

AUSTRALIA.—MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU'S Kangaroo line. FOR MELBOURNE—Established 1853. Positively first ship to sail—Packet for Monday 21st instant. The splendid fast sailing and very desirable ship JANE D. COOPER, J. S. Cooper commander, is now completing her loading, and will be dispatched promptly as above. A few more passengers can be taken if immediate application is made. Fare in first cabin, $200; in second cabin $100. Everything found except soap and towels. Apply on board, pier 13 East River, or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight bills for sale on consignees in Melbourne, Messrs. Lord & Co.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA, *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R., for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON FIFTH-avenue, or on Broadway, between 14th-st. and the St. Nicholas, a lady's green enameled GOLD WATCH, set with diamonds, having a coral chain with locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Brevoort House, 5th-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN AVENUE D, Columbia, Cannon or Grand sts., a mink VICTORINE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to F. McKENZIE, No. 14 Ann-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 4th inst., in Avenue D, Columbia, Cannon or Grand st., a small VICTORINE. The above reward will be paid on return of the same to THOMAS PRICE, *Herald* Office.

A PONY HARNESS—IN GOOD ORDER, FOR A pony, 14½ hands high. Apply to A. NELSON, No. 86 South-st.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, in English, French, German and Spanish, from 12 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

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Compound Cough Cream Curiously composed of Curative Condiments Conducive to Convalescence. Cease Complaining. Continual Comfort Comes to Coughers. Compound Cough Cream Completely Cures and Conquers Cold and Coughs.

Sold Wholesale by W. H. TOWERS, No. 208 Broadway, New-York, and by all Druggists, in 15 and 25 cent boxes. Local agents wanted.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. It can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 949 Broadway, New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. JAS. STRATTON SOLE PROPRIETOR.—Look out for counterfeits. Be sure my name is on the label, then you will have the Antidote, warranted to cure any curable nervous disease. $1 a bottle. Given to the poor at No. 111 4th-av., principal office. James W. Smith, druggist, principal agent for Brooklyn, Court-st., corner of Montague-place.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from the Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857;
JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD BALLS, BAGATELLE BALLS and fifteen ball Pool, of patent compressed Ivory, 100 per cent. cheaper than ivory, and warranted for six months, for sale by WM. M. WELLING, No. 430 Broome-st., sole manufacturer and inventor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF POLITE AND LIBERAL education, fastidious in a degree, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady through a correspondence. Intellectual attainments rather than mere personal beauty is preferred, though a combination of the two is a thing devoutly wished for. Address Box No. 1,057 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels 20 to 40 gallons.
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LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail, at St. Louis, brings San Francisco dates to Jan. 14—nine days later than the steamer advices. A brief telegraphic summary has already been published. We find some additional items.

The passengers by the Overland Mail report that the Indians were all peaceable, and but very few were seen along the line of travel. At the head of Delaware Creek eleven mules were stolen, which delayed the mail about four hours. The passengers overtook several parties of footmen who were returning to the States from the Gila gold mines, too poor to pay for accommodations by the mail or otherwise.

The Overland mail, which left St. Louis on the 20th of December, arrived at San Francisco on the 13th January. The news by the *Golden Gate*, *via* Tehuantepec, anticipated that by the Overland stage only by a few hours. The race was quite an even one.

The Supreme Court of California rendered a decision on the 13th, that the Legislature has the power to tax mining claims.

The Court has also decided the law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese to be unconstitutional.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, $83,054 were paid out of the State Treasury for the public printing account.

The Jews of San Francisco called a meeting for the night of the 15th ult., for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the subject of the abduction of the boy Mortara, and the refusal of the Papal authorities subsequently to surrender him to his parents.

The *Genoa Enterprise*, of the 8th, says: About the 1st of December, Mr. West Luce, in company with a Spaniard and one other person, left Mr. Hawley's house, on Walker's River, with the intention of crossing the mountains through the Mono Pass to Mariposa, California, since which time the party had not been heard from. They had with them five pack animals. A snow-storm fell upon the mountains about that time, and it is reasonable to suppose that they perished in the snow. Mr. Luce has a family in New-Bedford, Mass. He is aged about 50 years.

It is rumored that F. A. Nicholson, who was elected Public Administrator of Nevada County, two years ago, is a defaulter to the amount of about $2,000. It seems there is charged to him, in the Probate Court, the sum of $2,000, which was collected on the estate of S. N. Palmer, deceased, and which has not been accounted for.

A correspondent writing from Sand Hill, Yuba County, to the *Democrat*, says: "At Timbuctoo, Mullin last week washed out of his flume $7,800. The Babb claim washed up $4,000. There are very many claims at this place that would pay quite as well, but cannot be worked on account of the scarcity of water, which will be plenty as soon as the weather moderates." The same paper notices a specimen of auriferous quartz, left with Marchand & Harris, Assayers, which was taken from a new lead recently discovered at Timbuctoo.

An extraordinary race on the Pioneer Course, Jan. 10, between *Young America* and *Fred. Johnson*, resulted in the fastest time on record. Heats, two miles, best two in three, to wagons; *Young America* trotted in 4:56½—*Fred.* being three lengths behind.

Fourteen Indians were killed on the 31st of December, near the head of Russian River Valley. Judge Hastings arrived in Eden Valley, twelve miles south of Round Valley, and about forty miles north of the first named valley.

On the 31st of December, at 4 o'clock in the morning, three men, known to Judge Hastings, attacked an Indian rancheria some miles distant in the mountains, consisting of about forty squaws and children, and fifteen men, and killed fourteen of the latter. The cause of this was that the Indians had killed seven horses of Eden Valley, proved by friendly Indians, and the bones of the animals found on the ground.

Later news from Fraser's River is also received by this arrival. Dates from Victoria are to Jan. 8. There is no news of importance. The trouble between two Justices of the Peace, Whannell and Perrier—the former having been arrested by Ned McGowen under an order from the latter and fined $50—has ended.

Oregon dates to Jan. 1, are received. The Legislature was in session. The bill to remove the Capital from its present location occupied the House over a week. An amendment offered by Mr. Bonham to the following effect, was carried, viz: That should no place have a majority of all the votes cast for the Seat of Government, at the general election in June, 1859, then the two highest places be submitted at the next general election after that, instead of having a special election, as stated in Mr. Chapin's amendment.

Another Mail Arrival.

INTERESTING WHALING NEWS—DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT HONOLULU, &C.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., has arrived. There are no through passengers.

An immense mass meeting of Hebrews and Protestants had been held at San Francisco, to express indignation at the abduction of the Jewish boy Mortara.

The deposits at the San Francisco Mint for the week ending Jan. 15, was 11,672 ounces, and the coinage $120,000.

Martin Gallagher had recovered $3,000 damages from Captain Smith, of the bark *Yankee*, for deporting him to the Sandwich Islands, under a decree of banishment by the Vigilance Committee.

A rich silver mine had been discovered in Santa Clara County.

The ships *Nicoline*, from Hamburg, *Caroline*, from Melbourne, and bark *Glimpse*, from Honolulu, had arrived at San Francisco.

Dates from Honolulu of Dec. 25 had been received at San Francisco. The whaling season was closed. The whole number of whalers arrived at Honolulu was 218; the oil taken, 130,000 bbls., and the amount of bone upwards of a million and a half pounds. The season was regarded as unprofitable.

There was a terrific storm at Honolulu on the 16th of December, flooding the streets, and in some instances submerging houses, destroying from ten to twenty thousand dollars' worth of property.

Eighteen of the crew of the *Maria Theresa*, of New-Bedford, had been imprisoned by the United States Consul at Honolulu for refusing to do duty.

The clippers *War Hawk* and *Mountain Wave* left Honolulu for New-Bedford Dec. 22, and the *Yorick* left for the same port on the 24th, leaving in port preparing to sail the *Gladiator*, of New-Bedford, and *Alexander*, of New-London.

The clipper *Syren*, from Boston, reached Honolulu on the 24th.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the whalers *Phœnix*, of Nantucket, and *Ocean Wave*, of New-Bedford. Nothing has been heard of them since Oct. 17.

First Annual Dinner of the Hide and Leather Merchants.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON—SPEECHES.

In accordance with a praiseworthy and rapidly growing custom, the hide and leather dealers of this City, who hold undisputed possession of that moist locality yet well-known as the Swamp, met last night in the Metropolitan Hotel to inaugurate the formation of a new trade association, which, after the manner of other leading branches of mercantile adventure, has resolved to demonstrate in a public, social way, the progress of our City, and the cotemporaneous advance of the particular interest which the festival is meant to celebrate. The company could not have numbered less than two hundred and fifty gentlemen, and of these no inconsiderable portion was made up of representatives of the trade in other cities down East and due West. Mr. J. B. Kumbell occupied the chair, and was supported on either hand by the invited guests. Among the more notable gentlemen present were Peter Cooper, Loring Andrews, Shepherd Knapp, John Folmer, James Littlefield, (Boston;) Austin Melvin, John Watson, Joseph Hoxie, Benjamin Deford, (Baltimore;) Charles Gibbons, Zadok Pratt, Wm. Miles, James Fraser, Edwin Thorne, Oliver Hoyt, Wm. Palen and John Armstrong. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Mr. Joseph E. Bulkley as its Secretary, and Mr. John F. McCoy as its Treasurer. Of the dinner, *per se*, nothing extravagant could be said. Of its accompaniments, as one of the orators remarked, all praise would be superfluous, because of its inadequacy. The President, in making his introductory remarks, sketched briefly the history of the traffic, beginning with a period not more than thirty years ago, when the whole capital invested in it did not exceed $200,000, and tracing it down to our own day, when it falls little short of $4,000,000. Mr. Kumbell was cotemporaneous with Gideon Lee, the "Father of the Swamp." His address abounded with interesting reminiscences.

The toasts were numerous, and the speeches somewhat lengthy.

Mr. Geo. F. Thome (of the firm of W. & W. D. Forrest & Co.) declared it to be his belief that when a man was obliged to speak, the best way was to take the bull by the horns; and, acting on this conviction, he had no hesitation in affirming that no panic could ever swamp the Swampers, because never were men provided with sounder souls or better understandings. The Hon. Zadok Pratt followed substantially in the same style, and proved to the satisfaction of his audience that as for the tanners, the larger their 'gains,' the better the prosperity of the hide and le ther merchants. In this, as the apostrophe shows, wa a covert meaning. "Gains," technically consid- ere is the addition in weight which untanned hides rece when subjected to the tanning process—the abso ption of tannic acid making the difference. In conse uence of the absence of Hon. Henry Wilson, Unite States Senator from Massachusetts, the company w obliged to content themselves with the following l tter:

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Gentlem : I had cherished up to this day the hope of bei g able to redeem the conditional promise I made you some weeks since to accept your very kind invitatio to dine on the 10th inst. with the Hide and Leather Trade of New-York, but I find that I cannot do so without neglecting pressing public duties. Nothing would give me higher gratification than to mingle in the festivities of an occasion which will bring together so many gentlemen who are connected with a most important branch of the productive industry of the country, and with whom I have had business of public relations of an intimate and agreeable character. Only an imperative necessity would compel me to forego the pleasure of meeting, on such an occasion, these cherished personal friends. But a sense of duty will not permit me, at this period of the Session of Congress, to quit, even for a day, the post assigned to me by the people of Massachusetts. The enforced absence of my colleague makes my presence here more necessary, for hardly a day passes in which my attention is not required to the interests of my constituents, who have claims on my time and services which I cannot disregard. I thank you, gentlemen of the Committee, for the honor of your request to be present and respond to a sentiment in honor of the Shoe and Leather Dealers of Massachusetts, for whom I should be proud to speak, because more than twenty years of business relations and personal association have taught me how to value the character, the intelligence and the great practical ability which have created and now maintain the largest and most prosperous manufacturing interest of my State.

Respectfully, HENRY WILSON.

This letter excited so much enthusiasm that Mr. Levi A. Dowley proposed as a sentiment, "Henry Wilson, in youth a Natick cobbler, now an able member of the United States Senate, with too much good sense to accept a challenge, but with pluck enough to defy all threatening." After this there were speeches by Mr. Zadok Pratt, Mr. Wm. Claflin, Mr. J. B. Alley, and many others, in response to regular toasts. As the night waned the programme waned also, and, when both were altogether exhausted, the irregular toasts of course began. Then the mirth grew fast and furious; the jokes and nuts were cracked with universal zest, and so desperate at last became the demand for witticism that one gentleman was heard to declare that so intense was his devotion to the trade that he would stop at nothing short of *Heid-sick*, upon which the Chairman, naturally exasperated with so execrable a pun, indignantly assured the offender that his punishment must be *Mumm* until cock-crow.

Opening of the New Rooms of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

An informal meeting, indeed more of a *conversazione* than a meeting, of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, took place last night under very interesting circumstances. Hitherto the Society have met in a room of very limited space, and inferior accommodations, in the University Building, Washington-square. But while the Historical Society and other kindred institutions were expanding their usefulness and getting located in new and commodious quarters, it was not to be expected that the Geographical and Statistical Society would content itself with lagging behind in the old spot. Accordingly steps were taken to secure a new location, and last night the new rooms—consisting of a lecture room, a library, and a committee room, forming part of the Clinton Hall building—were opened to the members and the public. Being an occasion of such special interest, there was, of course, a large attendance. Among the members of the Society present, we noticed the President, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Messrs. John Jay, Veile, Henry Grinnell, J. Romeyn Broadhead, W. C. Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, Marshal Lefferts, Archibald Russell, the Rev. Drs. Thompson, Gillette and Leavitt, Judge Daly and others. The lecture-room, in which these gentlemen and other members assembled, will hold about 300 persons. The library is a spacious room, lined with shelves, books, charts, maps, &c.

The Reverend President called the assembly to order. It was, he said, an informal meeting, but it became his duty to offer a sincere and hearty welcome to all present, whether members or otherwise, and to express not only his gratification at seeing them, but an earnest hope that they would consider themselves in those rooms always at home. They had not met to make speeches, but to show their friends what accommodation they could afford. The President glanced briefly at the objects of the Society, and stated that through the agency of the kindred bodies with whom they were in communication throughout the world, they hoped to possess themselves of the earliest information touching all subjects of interest to them as a Society. They intended to publish a monthly journal of their proceedings, the first number of which was already in the Press. They were perfectly unselfish in their aims. Their rooms were open at all times to the public, who were welcome when they desired to consult their books.

Mr. Russell offered a few observations on the condition of the Geographical Societies of Europe, after which brief addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Thompson and Leavitt.

Mr. Bryant, on being called upon to speak, said that he had come unprepared, and that if they insisted on an address from him they would be like a man insisting on dining with another without giving him the opportunity of first going to market.

Dr. Hawks remarked, that if Mr. Bryant were placed in the position of such a host, he would be able from the stores of his larder to extemporize a dinner, and, therefore, why not, with his resources, extemporize a speech?

Mr. Bryant, however, did not speak any more, and after a few remarks from Mr. Marshal Lefferts, and a speech from Judge Daly, Mr. Viele invited all present to partake of a collation in an adjoining room, a proposition which Dr. Hawks seconded, and which met with general satisfaction.

The collation was of a substantial kind, and while it was in course of disappearance, Professor Guyot, fresh from his lecture at the Historical Society, Mr. George Bancroft, and Charles King, President of Columbia College, arrived to partake of it. The subsequent proceedings were exclusively of a social nature, and shortly after 10 o'clock each person took his departure. The entire proceedings were unusually interesting, and, as marking the progress of this honorable and useful Society, the occasion was one, not only of gratification to its members, but to the entire community.

Great Fraud in Illinois.

THE STATE CHEATED OUT OF $235,000—DEFALCATION IN THE FUND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—EX-GOVERNOR MATTESON IMPLICATED.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Feb. 8.

The readers of the *Press and Tribune* are familiar with the facts which we have heretofore published in relation to the great fraud on the Fund Commissioner's office, whereby over $200,000 in bonds, cash and certificates were wrongfully obtained from the State. They will remember that, in 1839, during the progress of work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Canal Commissioners negotiated a loan of $1,000,000 with the United States Bank; that for some reason the installments for May of that year were not paid; the Commissioners to meet the emergency issued $267,000 in checks on the Branch of the State Bank at Chicago; these and a subsequent issue of $130,000 in August of that year, were redeemed; in 1844 there was outstanding an amount equal to $316. Under the act of 1847, holders of Canal or other State indebtedness, were permitted to fund it and receive therefor interest-paying bonds; on the 9th of January, 1857, Gov. Matteson, then in office, presented to his clerk $8,000 of these checks of 1839, and that bonds were issued thereupon in the name of Caleb Johnson; a few days anterior to the 27th of February, of the same year, Matteson, then out of office, presented to the same clerk, packages of these same checks, containing in all $49,600, and bonds were issued for them also; shortly before the 18th of March of the same year, 1857, Gov. Matteson presented $31,500 in checks and for these bonds were issued as before; and these facts were made public by the discovery of these checks in the Auditor's office by Gen. Fry, an old Commissioner, who supposed them to be counterfeit.

The examinations which have been entered into by the Senate Committee, to which the matter was referred, open a new chapter in this history. It now appears by the evidence of W. H. Brown and Ezra L. Sherman, one the cashier and the other the teller of the Chicago Branch Bank, that the checks are genuine—that there is not a counterfeit in the lot; and that when received by the Bank, they were counted as cash and *not cancelled*; that many of them by indorsements on the back, made by correspondents in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Alton, and Michigan City, directly to Cashier Brown, are recognized as having gone through the Bank and having been once paid. It appears further that after payment they were handed over to the Treasurer or some officer of the Canal Board. Now what became of them, and how and by what and whose agency were they abstracted and once more put into circulation? Governor Matteson, we learn, says that he bought them, by himself and agents, of various parties—name not mentioned; and it is admitted by all that they must have been by somebody surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. This is likely from the evidence of Michael Kehoe, well known to all the old residents of this city as the porter for many years in the Canal office on Lake-street. He swears that when J. McRoberts, of Joliet, took possession of the Canal office as Trustee, he found in the safe and in a couple of boxes a very large amount of redeemed evidences of Canal indebtedness—scrip of various kinds and dates, checks, cancelled bonds, &c. These McRoberts and Kehoe packed in a large packing-trunk, and in a pine shoe-box, both of which were fastened up and sealed with wax and the office seal. Kehoe himself took them to the depot of the Rock Island Railroad, saw the direction, "Hon. J. A. Matteson, Springfield," on each, and saw them put into the baggage car, McRoberts being a passenger on the train and having them in charge. We learn further, in confirmation of Kehoe's testimony, that search was made on Friday last in the basement rooms of the State House, and that the trunk of which he speaks was found, the seals unbroken; but that the shoe-box has thus far eluded search. Kehoe does not know what kind of indebtedness was thus sent, or whether there were any of those "90 day checks" in the boxes or not.

The above, with the testimony of Enoch Moore, the Fund Commissioner's clerk, is a summary of the facts thus far developed. Mr. Moore has been in the office since 1840, and has issued every bond which the State has put in circulation since that time.

Mr. Moore swears that the checks were presented to him by Governor Matteson; that the bonds were made payable to the names above written by Matteson's direction; and that the bonds were delivered to Matteson. Further, that Matteson is in the habit of funding large amounts of indebtedness about the genuineness of which there is no doubt.

Since the above was written we have later advices from Springfield. On Saturday afternoon the Finance Committee met again in the Auditor's office. Ex-Governor Matteson was present, and was aided by counsel. Several witnesses were examined. L. P. Sanger, (called by Gov. Matteson,) said that in the early part of '57, he was in the habit of visiting Matteson's room at the St. Nicholas. Knew that the Governor was buying State indebtedness largely; happened in his room one evening in February, saw a stranger there counting money on the bed; Gov. Matteson was counting canal checks at his desk; saw a pile of them three inches thick; turned up the corners of them and saw some of the size of $100. Did not [illegible] the name of the stranger; has never seen him [illegible]. Was before this time in Litchfield's office in New-York; was there applied to to purchase same canal checks; applicant was a stranger; had never seen him before; did not know his name; has never seen him since. Bought them to the nominal amount of $1,100. Did not know to whom he sold them; thinks to Governor Matteson; not sure.

The *Press and Tribune* adds:

"Further examination of the Fund Commissioner's books shows that the amount, principal and interest, of money, bonds and certificates feloniously obtained, will not fall short of $235,000! The proper officers are diving deep into the fraud, and it is feared that new and more astounding frauds will be brought to light."

Governor Matteson has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Investigation:

Springfield, Feb. 3, 1859.

Dear Sir: I received, for the first time, on Monday last, an intimation that a portion at least of the Canal scrip funded by me, and upon which bonds of the State were issued to me, was suspected to be spurious. I purchased all this scrip nearly two years ago from different persons, most of whom are not now recollected by me, without the least doubt of their genuineness, and with perfect good faith, so far as I was concerned. The bonds were issued to me with like good faith by His Excellency, Governor Bissell. I am anxious, as well on my own account as for the interest of the State, that there should be a thorough and scrutinizing investigation in relation to the genuineness of the scrip, and the character of the transaction.

Such an investigation I do not think it possible for the Committee to make, with the limited time at their disposal, during the few remaining days of the session.

I, therefore, propose that suit be instituted against me, by the State, for the recovery of these bonds, in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, where the matter in controversy can be fairly tried, with leave for either party to take an appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

During the pending of this suit, and until its final adjustment, I will leave the bonds where they now are, and should the Bank Commissioners deem the circulation of the State Bank in any way insecure by reason of the alleged invalidity of these bonds, I will, within such reasonable time as they shall prescribe, furnish such other security as they may require, amply to protect every dollar of said circulation.

Should an act of the Legislature be requisite to carry into effect this proposition, I desire that your Committee will propose a bill, and that the same shall be passed, without delay by the General Assembly.

I have taken this liberty of addressing this communication to you, as Chairman of the Committee to whom this subject was referred for investigation, and would request you to have it read to the Senate, and referred to the Committee.

Respectfully, J. A. MATTESON.

Hon. S. M. Fuller, Chairman Com. Finance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Quarterly Report of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

The head of the Police Department in this City, Deputy-Superintendent Folk, transmitted to headquarters yesterday the report as to the state and doings of the force under his command, for the quarter ending the 1st inst. By this document it appears that the whole number of arrests was 3,368—of which number 716 were females—a decrease of 779 as compared with the arrests of the previous quarter; 524 complaints were made to the District-Attorney for violations of the Excise law; 2,656 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses; $2,035 54 was taken from prisoners and restored to them; 153 lost children were found by the Police and restored to their parents. The members of the force lost 580 days by reason of sickness or disability, an average loss to the Department of nearly 7 men each day. The amount of property reported as stolen was $5,366 47, of which $2,102 22 was recovered.

Offences against the Person.—The arrest for offences against the person numbering 2,636, were as follows: Assault and battery, 440; assaulting policemen, 4; abandonment, 8; aiding to escape, 1; assault with intent to kill, 10; attempted suicide, 1; assault with threats, 3; bastardy, 2; bigamy, 2; breach of peace, 6; disorderly conduct, 128; escaped convicts, 1; fighting, 65; felonious assault, 1; habitual drunkards, 14; exposure of person, 9; incest, 1; intoxication, 1,342; intoxicated and disorderly, 191; interfering with Police, 1; insanity, 18; infanticide, 2; insulting females, 1; keeping disorderly house, 18; libel, 1; miscellaneous mischief, 42; malicious mischief, 5; murder, 2; perjury, 1; rape, 4; runaway apprentices, 1; slander, 1; suspicious persons, 27; selling obscene prints, 1; threatening life, 14; vagrants, 143; violating election law, 6; violating truant law, 18; witnesses, 2.

Offences against Property—Of this class there were 731 arrests made, viz.: Arson, 4; attempt at arson, 1; attempt at burglary, 3; attempt to steal, 5; burglary, 17; constructive larceny, 1; forgery, 3; fraud, 1; gambling, 2; grand larceny, 44; malicious mischief, 8; obtaining goods under false pretences, 3; petit larceny, 244; picking pockets, 4; passing counterfeit money, 13; receiving stolen goods, 5; robbery first degree, 2; selling policies, 7; suspicion of burglary, 3; suspicion of larceny, 9; trespass, 1; violating ordinances, 351. The arrests in the different Precincts were as follows: First, 490; Second, 399; Third, 729; Fourth, 661; Fifth, 424; Sixth, 331; Seventh, 67; Eighth, 92; Ninth, 95.

Brooklyn Normal School.—The third anniversary of this school was celebrated last evening at the Packer Institute. Every available seat in the chapel was occupied, and hundreds went away who were unable to obtain admission. The Board of Education, members of the City Government, and a number of the clergy were present. Mr. A. B. Capwell, of the Normal School Committee, after the opening exercises, introduced Mr. Bulkley, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, who briefly and succinctly gave the history of the School. The Normal School has been in existence three years, and has met the expectations of its promoters in every respect. At first there was much opposition from friends and leaders, and even from the teachers themselves. But this had passed away, and all was now on a smooth sea. The result of the experiment was a higher standard of teachers in the public Schools. After singing by the class, the Rev. Mr. Clark read several compositions which were of a high order of merit. Mr. Randall, City Superintendent in New-York, made an address, in which he expressed the opinion that popular education without the Bible could not exist. The Bible should be the foundation of all education. Thirty young ladies, graduates, at the close of the proceedings were presented with diplomas, and the large congregation separated to their homes, much gratified with what they had seen and heard.

An Attempt to Rob on the Highway.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Joseph Sinclair was going to his residence, in the Eastern District, he was met by a negro, at the corner of Ninth and North Second streets, who, without any ceremony, knocked him down. Mr. Sinclair had sense enough left to yell lustily for the police, and his cries were fortunately heard by officer Guine, of the Sixth Precinct. The approach of the officer caused the would-be robber to move off with such speed that the officer could not take him. Mr. S., upon a careful examination of himself, found that he was not much injured, and wended his way home, which place he reached without further interference.

The Butler-street Affray.—The Jury in the case of Thomas Shields, who died, on the 2d inst., in the Long Island College Hospital, from wounds received in Jeremiah O'Donnell's stable, on Butler-street, concluded their labors yesterday. A verdict was returned that death was caused by a wound inflicted by a fork in the hands of Michael Dwyer. The accused was committed to the County Jail by Coroner Horton to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dwyer, when examined, denied the charge, and asserted that the deceased stabbed himself. He is 30 years old, born in Ireland, and a laboring man.

The Democratic "Union."—The recently-elected Consolidated Committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and elected officers who, according to the Democratic organ, "are invariably among the most supple, unscrupulous and offensive of Taylor's tools." The names of the officers are: *Chairman*—George Olney, of the Eleventh Ward. *Recording Secretary*—John A. Wyckoff, of Flatlands. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. H. Peck, of the Third Ward. *Treasurer*—W. H. Powell, of the Fourth Ward. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—James Lynch.

Disreputable Houses.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, on Wednesday night, broke up a disorderly house kept by Mary Hazzard, on Lorrimer-street near Green-street, in the Eastern District, and arrested the keeper, who was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary. Thomas Chaffer, who was arrested in the same district on Sunday night last for keeping a dog-baiting establishment, and a resort for sporting men on Meeker-avenue, was on Monday taken before Justice Fox and fined $100. The accused, with several sporting friends, immediately went before the Mayor, and that official reduced the fine to $20.

Odd Fellows.—The Crusaders Lodge, No. 61, of Odd Fellows, celebrated their Seventeenth anniversary on Wednesday evening in the Odeon. The principal feature of the evening was the presentation of a banner by the Daughters of Rebecca to the Lodge.

City Mission and Tract Society.—The following officers have been elected in this Society for the year: President, the Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Buddington; Treasurer, Henry Selden.

The Martyrs.—The Military of Brooklyn propose to inaugurate their new Armory by a ball, the proceeds of which to go into the Martyrs' Monument Fund.

Chess.—Two amateur chess players, one in this city and the other in Cleveland, Ohio, commenced a game of chess, yesterday, the moves to be transmitted each way by mail. The game as it progresses will be kept at the Brooklyn Club Room.

New Ferry.—The residents of Whitestone have under consideration the running of a ferry next Summer to connect that place with Westchester County. There was a ferry at this point 30 years ago.

Academy of Music.—The Committee appointed some time ago to make the necessary arrangements to erect an Academy of Music in this city, have called a public meeting, to be held on Monday evening next, in the Athenæum. Some definite action will then be taken.

Funeral.—The funeral of Augustus Meessole took place last evening at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 76 South Second-street. An affecting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Porter. The remains were interred at Greenwood. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in the Eastern District.

A Bigamist Held for Trial.—Dr. Richard Madison Smith, arrested for having two more wives than allowed by law, was committed in full for trial, yesterday, by Justice Voorhies.

Supreme Court.—A General Term of this Court will be opened on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The printed Calendar will be ready on Saturday. The calender for enumerated motions will be taken up on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., when twenty causes will be called. No causes or motions will be reserved or set down.

Progress in Ecuador.

The bark *Tangier*, of some seven hundred tons burden, has just gone to sea from this port, where she has been loaded with gas machinery, mains, materials and men, for the erection of gas works to supply the city of Guayaquil, in South America. We learn that the Republic of Ecuador, of which Guayaquil is the principal sea port city, has granted most liberal privileges to E. R. Sprague, Esq., of this city, with a monopoly of the gas business, in all its branches, for a period of forty years. This grant is now being availed of, and a few months will bring to us the intelligence that Guayaquil, upon the Pacific, is lighted with gas through the enterprise of Baltimore.

Private letters from gentlemen high in authority in Ecuador, received by the last steamer, give assurance that the difficulties between Peru and Ecuador will soon be amicably and honorably adjusted through the mediation of Chili.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

The Winans Steamer.—Messrs. Ross & Thos. Winans, the builders and owners of the Winans steamer, acting upon the improvements suggested by the late trial trip, have concluded to lengthen her 39 feet. This will be accomplished by cutting off 25 feet from the bow, and adding the required number, tapering to the prow. The present length is 180 feet, and the contemplated addition will increase the length 194 feet. The extra iron sheeting, &c., required for the work is now being prepared at the machine shops of the Messrs. Winans, Mount Clare. Some alterations will, at the same time, be made in the motive power, by which it is believed the speed of the vessel will be greatly increased. The additions will not be completed before Spring.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We have a startling appeal from the people of Bruce County, in the northwest part of Canada West. The three thousand population of that county are in a most pitiable and heart-rending state of destitution. There are hundreds of families there, it is said, verging on starvation. Unless some means of relief are promptly devised, the most terrible results will follow. The inhabitants of Bruce County are mostly from the Highlands of Scotland.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S UP-TOWN GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills.—Disease arises from weakness in some one or more of our organic functions. These Pills by their restorative, sanative and cleansing action, invigorate the blood and strengthen the constitution generally. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gayetty's Family Gazette.—Please call at No. 41 Ann-street, and get a copy for nothing. An edition of 200,000 will be given away, at the Dépôt of Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 10.

$21,000	U. S. 5s '65	101¾	150	Erie R. R. s30	13⅝
3,000	U. S. 5s '74	102¾	50	do s60	13½
3,000	Ky 5s pay. N. Y.	93	50	do s30	13½
14,000	Ill. Int. '60	94½	100	do b60	13⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	50	Hudson R. R.R	32¾
500	Virginia 6s	97	50	do	32⅝
1,000	do	96⅜	225	Harlem R. R.	13⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s	97¼	350	Har. R. R. Pref	40
13,000	Mis. State 6s	84½	400	do b60	40¼
25,000	do s30	84⅜	100	do	40⅛
500	Cal. Ste. 7s. N.B	85	400	do b30	40⅛
5000	do	84¾	100	do s60	39¾
3000	Mich. St 6s 8 W	101	8	Sixth-av. R. R.	125½
1000	Brook. C. W L.	102½	200	Reading R. R. ...s10	48⅝
1000	N.Y.C.R.R.R.F.7	89	100	do s30	48½
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.	102½	125	Mich Cen. R. R.	50¼
3000	E.R.R.3 M.B.'83	77	100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	19
2,000	H. R. R. R. C. Bs	69	100	do s10	18⅞
2,000	M. So. 2d mt. bs.	62	400	do	18⅞
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	88½	300	do b60	19
5,000	LaC. & M.L.G.bs	24	50	Panama R. R. ...s60	116¼
1,000	N. J. C. 2d mt.bs	95	150	do s30	116¼
2,000	L. E. & W.1 mt.bs	70	100	do	116⅝
23	Bank of New-York	106½	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.	67
10	Ocean Bank	95	12	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	93
9	Amer. Exch. Bank	107	50	Gal. & Chi. R.R. s30	68¾
10	Bank of Commerce	101	250	do	68⅞
100	Canton Company	20⅛	150	do b60	69
100	do b60	20¼	250	do	68¾
100	do b10	20¼	100	do s30	68⅝
150	do	20¼	125	Clev. & Tol. R.R	31
65	Penn. Coal Co	81½	400	do	31⅛
100	do s60	81	200	do s10	31⅛
155	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	70½	250	Chi.& R. Is. RR b30	60⅞
367	do	71	100	do b60	60¼
100	do	71¼	220	do	60¼
100	do s30	70½	200	do s30	60
50	do	71½	150	do	60⅛
57	N.Y.Cent.R.R.opg	83	400	do b60	60⅛
150	do c	83	250	do b30	60⅛
250	do ....opg	83⅛	100	do s10	60⅛
200	do ....p & c	83⅛	200	do s3	60¼
50	do s60	82¾	15	Chi. Bur. & Quin.R	50
50	do s30	83	100	Mil. & Mis. R.	13¼
50	do b30	83¼	205	La C.&Mil. R.	1⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000	U. S. 5s '74	102⅝	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	31¼
25,000	do b30	102⅝	50	Chi. & R. I. RR	60½
2,000	Tenn. 6's '90	89⅞	200	do s10	60¼
5,000	Mo. State 6's	84½	650	do b30	60⅝
5,000	do s60	84⅜	100	do s3	60½
5,000	Gal.&Chi.2dm b.	90	85	Pa. M. S. S. Co	72½
20	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	99¾	100	do b10	73
100	Canton Co	20⅛	50	do s30	72
30	N.Y. Cent.R.R.opg	83⅛	50	do s30	72¼
50	do s30	83¼	50	do b30	73
50	do b3	83⅜	50	do b60	73
100	Har. R. R. Pref. s30	40	145	do	73
300	Reading R. R.	48⅝	300	do s30	72½
250	do s60	48	200	Erie Railroad	13⅝
200	do	48½	1200	Hud. Riv. R.R b30	33
200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	18⅞	25	Har. R R.	13⅜
250	M.S.& N. I. G.S.	45½	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R. s60	68½
200	Panama RR s30	116¼	50	do s30	68⅝

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Sec. Av. R. R. 7s	97½	10	Arctic F. Ins. Co	110¼
1,500	do	96¾	10	do	110½
6,500	M S.&N.I.RR.7s.	61	10	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102
8,000	Nash & Ch. R.6s.	78	10	do	101¼
4,000	Lac. & W. RR.7s	86	20	Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	152
20,000	Memphis City 6s.	69	30	Con. Ins. Co., Phila.	90
1,000	E.Ten.& V.RR.6s	76	20	G. W. Mar. Ins. Co	132
2,000	Nash.&Ch.RR.6s	76	10	Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	103½
2,000	F.R.&W.Im.C.6s	40	40	New W. Fire Ins. Co.	97½
1,000	Chi.St.Paul & F.		20	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	100
	du Lac 8s	13⅛	20	Pac. Fire Ins. Co.	141¼
6,000	Memphis City 6s.	80	50	Sec. Av. R. R.	103
640	At. M. In. Sc. '59.	82½	50	U. S. Trust Co	114½
20	Shoe & Leath. Bk	114	15	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
50	N. River Bank	95¼	30	East River Bank	88
2	F. & C. Bk. of L. I.	40¼	10	Bk. of the Com	99½
30	do	35	6	Shoe & Leather Bk.	114¼
80	But. & Drov. Bank.	120	10	New W. Fire In. Co.	97⅜
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	100½	10	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102½
40	Chatham Bank	93¼	20	Har. Fire Ins. Co	94½
16	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co	102⅞	50	Sec. Av. R. R.	100¼
28	Equitable F. In. Co.	168	15	Pacific M. S. Co	71

Thursday, Feb. 10—P. M.

There was increased firmness in the Stock dealings to-day. There is said to be a new *Bull* account within the Board of Brokers, directed chiefly to New-York Central, and Chicago and Rock Island, and this movement, with the aid, to-day, of the declaration of the half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on Central, imparted considerable animation to the general market. There was also a more favorable turn in Pacific Mail, with a strong demand for the cash stock, which carried prices up from 70½ early in the forenoon, to 73¾ ₩ cent. at the close of the Second Board. The impression gains ground that even with an opposition line, the business of the Company in 1859, together with the surplus assets at the outset, promises a more encouraging result than the present market cost of the shares would indicate. There is little question that the California passenger and freight table will be immensely increased by the cheaper rates which competition will necessarily lead to. The sales of New-York Central are still made dividend on, as the action of the Albany Board was not officially reported this morning—the information being by telegraph. The notice, however, is now direct, and the sales to-morrow will open *ex-dividend*. The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the meeting:

"The following is a statement of the business for the six months ensuing Jan. 31, 1859:

Gross earnings		$3,327,408 25
Operating expenses	$1,796,800 45	
Interest, and Debt Certificate Sinking Fund	540,114 26	—2,336,914 71
Net		$990,493 54

The Directors, at a meeting held to-day, declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., ($959,782,) payable on the 21st instant, official notice of which will be found in our advertising columns."

We learn from another source that the accounts for the six months were so satisfactory as to make no question or division of sentiment among the Directors on the subject of the Dividend. The President, Mr. Corning, was not present, being detained at Washington. The policy of introducing Coal burners into the Locomotives of the Road to supersede the use of Wood, was referred to particularly by Mr. Thayer, the Boston Director, who finds this important change of fuel attracting increased attention among the New-England roads, on the score of economy and convenience.

The dealings in the Western Roads, to-day, were principally in Rock Island, at 60¼@½@⅝, closing 60½ ₩ cent. The stock has been taken with unusual freedom for several days past, and the position of several of the jobbers seems to have been suddenly reversed in it. The other Roads in the same direction were fairly supported. Nearer home, the demand was strong this afternoon, for Hudson at 33 ₩ cent., and for Harlem Preferred the price was again ½@1 ₩ cent. higher. The adverse fluctuations in this stock for a week or ten days past appear to hold but momentarily, fresh buyers appearing at each decline.

In the new Federal Fives, some further business was done at 102⅝ ₩ cent., interest from Jan. 1, equal to only 102.04 net, which is below the minimum award at Washington on the 24th inst. State Stocks were steady without marked activity.

In Money affairs the Discount rates of yesterday are unvaried. Some choice 30@60 day bills go at 6 ₩ cent. at Bank, but the terms on other paper within Bank time are pretty uniform at 7 ₩ cent. Outside of Bank, prime indorsed 6 months' bills can be placed at the same rate. Demand loans are variously quoted 5@6 ₩ cent., but we do not find that the old established Brokers pay over 5 ₩ cent., although the Money comes chiefly from private lenders—most of the Banks insisting upon 6 ₩ cent. The question is one of price rather than supply, at present, the latter being quite equal to the demands of the business now doing in Stocks. The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 for the New Loan, and $82,000 for Customs, to-day; the disbursements were $150,000; the balance this afternoon was $8,408,008.

There is only one European mail steamer to sail on Saturday—the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool. Her mail will close at 10½ A. M. The Bremen steamer *New-York* will take the mail on Saturday week. Exchange is steady, 109½@109⅝ on London.

The following memorandum of the fiscal arrangements of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company has been handed in for insertion:

"Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, have been appointed Financial and Transfer Agents of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in this City. The office of the Company, at No. 37 William-street, heretofore in charge of Mr. J. K. Edgerton, Vice-President, will be closed after 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of the Company, payable in New-York, will thereafter be presented for payment at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., where, also, the stock of the Company will be transferrable. The Vice-President, under the new organization of the Company recently adopted, is to take charge of its legal business, his office to be at Fort Wayne, Indiana."

The earnings of the Terre Haute and Alton Road for January, 1858 and 1859, were:

January, 1859	$67,011 13
January, 1858	57,128 86
Increase in 1859	$9,882 27

Another informal meeting of some of the Bank Presidents of the City—about one-fourth of the whole number—was held to-day. The Association has not yet taken shape, and the probability is that nothing of a compulsory nature will be gone into, and all formal voting, perhaps, dispensed with. Mr. Moses Taylor, of one of the smallest Banks represented, was made Chairman; a very proper selection to do away with the impression that capital is to be made to preponderate over numbers.

OFFICIAL AWARD OF NEW LOAN, JAN. 24.

	Amount	Per Cent.	Premium.
Hudson River Bank, N. Y.	$24,000	2¾@3¼	$720 00
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.	250,000	215@245	5,725 00
Thompson Brothers	100,000	215	2,150 00
Etna Insurance Company	100,000	2⅛@3¼	2,875 00
E. Berend & Co.	300,000	2⅛@2⅝	7,000 00
M. Morgan & Son	300,000	206@256	6,930 00
Crouise & Co., Phila.	200,000	209@259	4,290 06
B. H. Field	50,000	3@3½	1,625 00
Ward & Co.	75,000	2¼@2½	1,750 00
Sweeney, Rittenhouse & Co.	3,000,000	229	86,700 00
Bank of New-York	200,000	255	5,100 00
Trevor & Colgate	300,000	207@247	6,510 00
A. E. Silliman	100,900	2⅛@2⅜	2,375 00
East River Savings Bank	200,000	2¼@2⅝	5,125 00
W. F. Page	350,000	206@301	9,459 50
Clark, Dodge & Co.	600,000	206@252	13,380 00
R. W. Montgomery	60,000	300@320	1,870 00
National Bank, N. Y.	100,000	3¼	3,250 00
Bank of Metropolis, P. C.	300,000	225@301	7,760 00
Theodore Dehon, New-York.	50,000	285	1,425 00
Philadelphia Savings Fund.	150,000	3	4,500 00
Gay. Cashier, Troy.	20,000	287@301	588 00
Howland & Aspinwall	600,000	221@321	15,585 00
Marie & Kanz	475,000	207@300	11,251 00
Rollin Brothers	15,000	230@255	357 00
R. J. Nevin	300,000	3	9,000 00
Lockwood & Co.	1,500,000	211@302	36,785 00
A. Nicholas	10,000	2½	250 00
A. & M. Tuska	20,000	500@503	1,030 00
W. F. Coleman & Co., N. Y.	60,000	2½@3¼	1,760 00
F. Whitehouse & Son.	28,000	205	574 00
Bank of Washington, D. C.	50,000	400	2,000 00
F. M. Ketcham & Brother	20,000	2¼	450 00
Theodore Dehon, New-York.	28,000	—	574 00
Bank of New-York	50,000	—	1,025 00
Collin Brothers	6,000	—	123 00
Total	$10,000,000		$260,757 50

On the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected as Directors of the New-York State Bank, Albany: Rufus H. King, Joel Rathbone, Marcus T. Reynolds, Lyman Chapin, Wm. Adams, Wm. C. Miller, Franklin Townsend, Samuel H. Ransom, John H. Van Antwerp, J. Howard King, J. Howard Rathbone. At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, Mr. Rufus H. King was re-elected President, and Mr. Joel Rathbone Vice-President.

FURTHER RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN JANUARY.

	1859.	1858.
Baltimore and Ohio	$327,176	$320,131
Harlem	91,990	79,123
Michigan Southern	104,179	106,737

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, refers to the introduction into the Senate of Pennsylvania, of a bill "looking to the establishment of a free banking law in this State. We know nothing of its provisions, not having seen the bill, but presume it embodies the ideas of the Governor's Message on the subject, which is very similar to the free banking law of New-York."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ⅛ commission.
THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....Thursday, Feb. 10

To-day, Mr. Ludlow, according to advertisement, offered for sale the elegant three-story brownstone house and lot No. 102 Fifth-avenue, "without reserve, by order of Silas C. Herring, Esq." The house is situated on the west side of the avenue, the fourth house from the south corner of Sixteenth-street, each of which is over 36 feet front, with stables attached. The dimensions are 36 feet 2½ inches by 55 and 80 feet. Terms, $17,000 to remain on mortgage, balance cash. Bought by R. W. Martin, Esq., for $31,200.

Also by Mr. Ludlow were sold two lots on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 120 feet west of Fifth-avenue, in the rear of Archbishop Hughes and Mr. Wm. Larned, the latter of whom bought the lots at $7,650 each, a price certainly below their value, but Mr. L. announced that they would be sold, and they were sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. W. H. Franklin sold yesterday and to-day as follows:

One lot on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-second-street; C. L. Frost, $2,500.

Also, one lot on the northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-third-street; Henry Bruner, $3,325.

Also, one lot south side Fifty-fourth street, 175 feet west of Sixth-avenue; Samuel Longstreet, $1,120.

Also, the following property on Orchard-st.: Those four lots of ground, with the Friends' Meeting House thereon, known as Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33 Orchard-street, between Canal and Hester streets, being 96 feet 11½ inches front, 95 feet 3 inches rear, and 100 feet in depth; the building is 60 by 75 feet. Thos. T. Miller, $30,000.

Also, the two story and attic dwelling-house on the front, and two-story and attic house on the rear, and lot of ground No. 35 Orchard-street, adjoining the above; front house 25 feet 6 inches by about 40 feet; rear house 30 by 22 feet; lot 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. James Murphy, $8,550.

The following property was sold to close a trust; the lot No. 29 West Twenty-first street, north side near Fifth-avenue, with a two-story brick house on the rear, by G. R. Halliday, $7,350.

By order of Ed. A. Smith, executor of the estate of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, was sold the three-story frame house and lot No. 907 Third-avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, 25.1x105 feet. Henry McCormick $3,825.

The following property was struck down, we know not whether sold or not:

Four lots on south side of Twenty-first-street, 194.9 feet east of Sixth-avenue; the first 30.3x92 feet, Conover, $8,000; the second 25x92, Howland, $6,600; the next two same size, David Irving, $6,760 and $6,800.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold a piece of land on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 430 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 61.1½ feet front and rear, by half the block in depth, for $3,000.

Also six lots on Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, about 350 feet west of Third-avenue, 70 feet on each street. There is an old house and stable on the lots. Sold for $8,100.

Also, one lot on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, and two lots in the rear on One Hundred and First-street, for $7,100. Also, 13 lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—$11,700.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Flour dull, at $5 75. Wheat quiet, but firm. Corn scarce and selling at 80c. Provisions buoyant and advancing. Mess Pork, $19. Bacon, sides, 9½c.; Shoulders, 7½c. Lard firm, at 13c.@14c. Sugar, active; New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Flour is unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged; sales at 25½c. Mess Pork unchanged; sales at $18 75@$19. Bulk Shoulders—sales of 50,000 lbs. at 6¾c. Lard unchanged; bbl., 11⅝c.@11¾c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Flour steady at $5 75. Wheat dull, owing to scarcity. Corn dull; sales small at previous prices. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $19 75; Prime, $14. Whisky, 30c.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Cotton depressed; sales 1,000 bales.

Savannah, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Cotton irregular; sales yesterday 1,000 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday*—$5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 92⅝; $4,000 Union Canal 6s, 36; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 90¼; $3,000 Second and Third-street 7s, 91½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '70, 87; $500 Elmira Chattel 10s, 79½; $4,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, 94; $1,000 Lehigh Valley 6s, 89¾; $3,500 Catawissa Railroad, 2d mort., 36; 2 Lehigh Navigation, 52; 4 Lehigh Scrip, 28½; 10 do., 28½; 10 do., 28¼; 15 do., 28⅛; 18 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 58½; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 15 Reading Railroad, 24½; 1 Morris Canal, 47¼; 24 Elmira Railroad, 9⅞; 1 Morris Canal, Pref., 106; 6 Philadelphia Bank, 117½; 50 Girard Bank, 12½; 25 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 27.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, —; Philadelphia 6s, 99¼; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 99¼@99½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 103@103¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 92¾@93; Reading Railroad, 24¼@24⅜; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82¾@83¼; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 92@93; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '86, 72¾@73¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43@43⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mort. 6s, 101½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort. 6s, 92½@92⅝; Morris Canal, Consolidated, 47@47½; Morris Canal Preferred, 105@106; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72¾@73¼; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 76; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9¾@10¼; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 19@19½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 72@73; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort, 56@57; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 12⅛@12½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 52@52½; Lehigh Coal and Nav. Scrip, 29¼@29½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾@10; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 67¼@67½; New-Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 19	New-York	Southam'n.
Edinburgh	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Southam'n.
Africa	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Mar. 3	New-York	Galway.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 11	Galway	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Vigo	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Feb. 5	Bremen	New-York.
Prince Albert	Feb. 5	Galway	New-York.
Africa	Feb. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 19	Charleston	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6 59 | Sun sets ...... 5 30 | Moon sets 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 07 | Gov. Island. 1 56 | Hell Gate 3 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Ships Dictator, Zerega, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; J. G. Costar, Hamlen, Antwerp, J. Atkins & Co.; Caravan, Sands, London, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Jasper, Bennett, Galveston, Dunham & Dimon; C. Starrett, Gregory, Naples, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Lauretta, Smith, Nuevitas, I. B. Gager; Fornax, Gardner, Cienfuegos, M. Taylor & Co.; West, Studley, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Schooners D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, Georgetown, ——; A. Taylor, Wells, Plymouth, J. B. Edwards; F. Satterly, Cooper, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; T. P. Lerned, Frambes, Washington, Carnahan & Goldthwait; Sophia Ann, Smith, Wilmington, F. J. Denby; J. C. Homer, Homer, Point-au-Petre, R. P. Buck & Co.; John W. Bell, Dayton, Fall River, master; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; H. D. Means, Snow, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; R. A. Wood, Cranmer, Carolina City, D. C. Murray; Marshall, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Cape May, Bragg, Boston, J. B. Edwards; Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Van Dalia, Rowe, Philadelphia, ——.

Propeller Artisan, Foster, South Amboy, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. revenue cutter Hunter, from a cruise for distressed vessels. Has anchored at Quarantine.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Bark Trojan, Conant, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. Stranger, Blackwell, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour, &c., to Holt & Co.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, 2 ds., with mdse. to Willetts & Co.

Schr. Robert Raikes, (of Provincetown,) McIsaac, Norfolk 7 ds., with corn to S. Adams, of Providence, where she is bound.

Schr. Vandalia, Rowe, Rockport 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Kelly, Nantucket, mdse. to master.

WIND—N. N. W., strong.

Sailed.

Barks Tacony, for Cadiz; Aristides, (Hano.,) for Bordeaux; John Payson, for Nuevitas. From the lower Bay—Ship Sir R. Peel, (Ham.,) for Hamburg. From the City—Ships Wabash, for New-Orleans; Louisiana, (Brem.,) for Savannah; barks Young America, for New-Orleans; John Denham, do.; schrs. E. C. Felter, (3 masts,) for Savannah; J. M. Hallock, for Trinidad; J. M. Holmes, for Mobile. From Quarantine—Brig John S. Cotton, for Apalachicola.

Ships J. G. Costar, Antwerp; Patrick Henry, London; Caravan, do.; Rurik, (Russ.,) Savannah. Barks Jasper, Galveston; Cephas Starralt, Naples, and others.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9—Arr. steamer State of Georgia, from Philadelphia; brig Norden, from Barcelona.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 10, sundown—Ship Patrick Henry clear of bar, bound out. No vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 10, sundown—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

SQUAN, Feb. 10, sundown—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 10, sundown—Nothing in sight. Wind fresh N. W., clear and cold.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 10—Arr. ship Granada, from Calcutta for Boston; brig Chimberazo, from Pensacola for Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—The ship Meteor still remains at anchor below.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—The schooner Minnehaha, from Savannah for Boston, at Lewes, reports, when four days out, spoke bark Col. Ledyard, from Savannah, and her Captain put one of his mates on board the Minnehaha to navigate her into port, Captain Tremontain having become deranged.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Circassian, from St. John, N. F., with a portion of the Weser's passengers, sailed on the 2d inst. for this port. Being disabled in her machinery and having two flanges of her screw broken, she would proceed under canvas, and may not arrive at this port for some days.

The pilot-boat Washington, No. 4, came in from a cruise of ten days, and reports no inward bound vessels in sight at 2 P. M., from Fire Island.

The steamship White Cloud, intended for towing in Chinese waters, went on a trial trip this morning.

The schr. Marcia Farrow, previously reported abandoned, was built at Rockland, Me., in 1853, 150 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by J. White, of the above place; valued at $4,000.

Key West, Jan. 25.—Jan. 22, pilot boat Champion reports British schr. John J—— near Salt Key Bank, engaged in constructing a light-house on Lobos Key.

Also, British schr. Trevion, from Nassau, bound to Havana.

Also, a Kennebeck ship from New-Orleans, bound to the east.

Jan. 25—Spoken, off Key West, ship Thirty-One States, from Mobile to Liverpool, 5 ds. out.

Brig Franconia, of New-York, from Trinidad, bound to New-Orleans had lost her maintopmast.

Schr. Tortugas reports brig Enterprise at Garden Key on the 24th, waiting for a wind.

Mutiny at Sea.—In Philadelphia, 9th inst., John L. Mortimer, Thomas Reubens and Francis Banks, seamen on board the bark Lizzie Boggs, were charged with mutiny during the last voyage from New-Orleans to that port. The three men were charged by the captain with shirking duty. Mortimer was hauled out of the forecastle by the captain, on whom he drew a knife; the mate interfered and knocked Mortimer down with a capstan bar, nearly killing him, after which he placed him in irons. The captain discharged a pistol at Reubens, who had been "lippy" and attempted to stab the mate. The refractory seaman was put in irons. Two of the seamen examined, John Morgan and Thomas Brannan, testified that Mortimer did not attempt to stab the captain; that the latter used improper language to him, calling him the most offensive names, and that the knife was held by the middle, and was shook at the captain. When Mortimer was knocked down by the mate with the capstan bar, he was thought to be dead, and it was some minutes before he showed signs of life. At the time Reubens is said to have made a stab at the mate, Morgan testified that the mate had seized him by the collar of his coat and kicked him in the face. Banks, he said, is a good seamen, and had performed his whole duty. Morgan said he had been six or eight years at sea, and had never been treated so badly; and Brannan said he had been twenty years at sea, and had never seen men abused so much as on the bark. They were called by the vilest names. Mortimer and Reubens were held in $500 to answer, and Banks was discharged.

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